

# THE BEADED GARDEN

DIANE FITZGERALD



*Creating Flowers with Beads and Thread*

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*Cheri Nichol (left) and Mary Fitzgerald*

*To Cheri, my wonderful daughter  
for the many happy hours of  
reading we've spent together.*

*My beautiful friends in Linda Egan,  
Judith Charvat, Pauline Rivers,  
and everyone at Inverness Press  
for their work in bringing this  
book to print.*



Photo courtesy of Glasgow Museums.  
The Barrill Collection, Scotland

#### SEVENTEENTH CENTURY STUART BASKET

Baskets like these may have been made to celebrate betrothal and used to hold gloves or sprigs of rosemary given to wedding guests. One of two similar baskets in the Barrill Collection, the frame is wrapped with strands of beads, beaded fruit, flowers, and leaves attached to the frame and worked in double-needle right-angle weave. The basket is part of the Barrill Collection of the Glasgow Museums, Scotland. Size 50 x 63 cm.



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## WELCOME TO MY GARDEN

For hundreds of years, flower lovers have been creating blossoms out of almost every conceivable material: paper, fabric, gemstones, metal, leather, bread, hair, feathers, shells, pearls, ribbon, cake frosting, and of course, beads and wire. In this book, we'll continue this tradition, but with a new approach. We'll explore the craft of making flowers with tiny glass beads and thread, weaving these elements together with off-loom stitches to create three-dimensional flowers, leaves, and garden creatures.

In creating a flower with any kind of material, one can only hope to approximate the delicate, fragile qualities of a natural bloom. While some details may need to be omitted entirely, others may only be suggested. Imitating the exquisite color shading and three-dimensional shapes is a goal that we'll strive toward but rarely achieve with the true subtlety of Mother Nature. In pursuing this humbling experience we will gain knowledge about flowers and come to appreciate their beauty and complexity more than we ever did before. We may also begin to see why throughout time flowers have been so loved and admired. Ultimately, our glass bead flowers should be appreciated for themselves. They may get dusty, but their bloom will not fade or wilt.





Certain flowers probably play a special role in our memories. Perhaps you treasure the flowers you carried at your wedding, the dozen long-stemmed red roses you received on Valentine's Day or the strange ones sent to the poem. As a child, did you make dolls from hollyhocks or pinch snapdragons to see them open and close? My most cherished flower memories are of the white and red peonies my mother tended so carefully, the wild yellow roses in my grandmother's garden, and of my daughter (who had never strung a bead!) learning to do beadwork because she wanted a Scottish Thistle!

I hope this book will inspire you and provide you with many hours of pleasure as you create your own beaded garden.

*Deanne M. Fitzgerald*

P.S. You may reach me through [www.deannefitzgerald.com](http://www.deannefitzgerald.com).





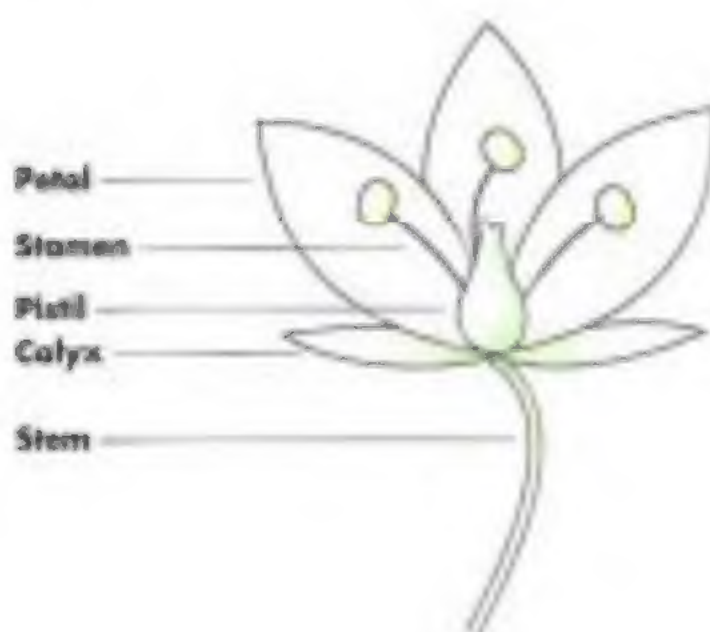
Flowers are the reproductive parts of many plants. In the center of the petals we find the stamen and the pistil. Under the petals we find the calyx and the stem.

"Earth laughs at flowers."

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

## FLOWER BASICS

### SIMPLIFIED FLOWER ANATOMY



### SOME NOTES ON CONSTRUCTING FLOWERS

As you work with the designs in this book, you will find that the directions enable you to make the basic shapes of many flowers. Petals and leaves may be oval and tapered, round, long and narrow, ruffled, pointed, or other shapes. Enlarging or reducing the size of a particular petal or leaf may be the

beginning of a flower you wish to create. Also, many parts can be combined to form other natural flowers or new fantasy flowers.

### Flower Centers

An integral part of every flower is its center or stamen and pistil. The center provides a focal point and a base on which to attach petals and, if you decide to include them, the calyx and stem. Here are some bases that can be used for flower centers:

- fabric-covered button (Doity Half Ball Cover Buttons are recommended)
- foam ball or half-ball covered with fabric, yarn, or thread
- felted ball or half-ball
- Beaded Head, an Easy Beaded Head (instructions on page 36), or head covered in peyote stitch
- Christmas tree lightly felted, pointed or round
- button sewed to a small circle of stiff nonwoven interfacing material
- circle of fabric stuffed with felt or cotton and covered with beads

### Petals

Petals can be shaped with any stitch and by increasing or decreasing to give the petal a flat or three-dimensional shape. I prefer brick, peyote, and square stitches because each offers unique shaping possibilities. Netting and right-angle weave work, too, but they are usually open stitches that produce a lacy texture than brick, peyote, and square stitches do.

### Leaves

Most flowers have leaves, often in some shade of green, which serve as a backdrop for flowers. In addition to making beaded leaves, consider using silk leaves for beaded flowers. Trim a large silk leaf to obtain the shape needed for a particular flower.



### Stems

It can seem a bit odd to be self-sufficient with a stem, when many commercial dried stems were available in the artificial flower section of craft stores. The 12 gauge wrapped wire supports most flowers, and 14 gauge for small flowers. The 12' has very long straight wire is preferable to wire cut a good because it won't have kinks.

### Attaching Floral Wire to a Flower or Leaf

Unfold plastic or plastic lined wire over a surface and cut a wire by about a dozen to a dozen and a half. If the hole is larger than the stem wire, wrap the end of the wire with sewing thread into a thick enough for the hole. Insert the wrapped end into a hole in the plastic and push it into the hole. Then the wire is in. Now pass the stem through the hole in the plastic. At the bottom, add a square of flat base and a square of white paper for the support and wrap the stem with more thread just below the support. You can use small beads at the bottom of the flower to the wrapped stem to hold the flower in place.

### Attaching Flower

Generally you want your flowers to hold their shape in some way, even in shape that is a corner one. Headbands can be attached and the tubes can attach by slipping it in. For the fourth, flower wire, place the headband in a small plastic container and dip the flower. Make all the wires run under a paper head in cup and press the container and back in the bottle. For the flower dip the flower in liquid. If the flower is made of a solid material, dip it quickly and then out. The color on these heads can be made in other ways and create a variety of colors. On the other hand, a headband that is not a headband may lead you to some interesting ideas.



Some experienced knitters have a favorite type of needle. Some like knitting needles which are 2 1/2 or 3 mm long, others prefer shorter needles which are 1 1/2 or 2 mm long, & the point being the consistency of the knitting. Regardless, they will go through many size of needles, but not as often as a beginner knitter. I encourage people to use the type of needle that feels good and if it won't go through knits the required number of times, to switch to a larger needle. Size 10 needles are thicker than size 11 or 12. If you are using a computerized knitter is similar knits 11 while a computer or table top will knit on size 12 or 13 needles. Most of the time if you are using a computer knitter, you will need a size 12 needle because the knits at that knits are made in a computer knitter.

### Thread

Some knitters favor one or two brands and will be buying up that brand. Each is doing double thread and another is doing single. Some knitters prefer the standard 100% cotton thread. Some knitters prefer a blended thread that has available in several colors. Finding a different thread color is not too hard and is usually only in gray. Thread color is important because it affects the color.

Some knitters use the method of changing thread colors will be most common. It is quick and easy, and the two knits make a very nice set. When you have done 4" to 6" of thread set, leave the needle on the old thread. Thread a new needle and knit the end of up the new color to the knits where 4" to 6" of old is done and knit the end slightly with a lighter string. The end of the thread projects like knits from the end of the knits, which will be made a knits. When the new thread is through the knits the thread is



center the same thread as the old thread and in the same direction. For the old thread to the new thread with a square knot (see page 108). Then, the old thread is up the inside side of the through 4 to the back and up to the back loop. Hold the knot with your right index finger to all set to loop binding.

**Thread, Knot, and the Knot, Knot, Knot, Knot, Knot** For durability or utility, some people will use a double thread that is well wound. The double thread can be kept around the thread and prevent twisting and twisting. Using two 4-ply threads together in a conventional way (the kind that comes in a small plastic bag) makes a more comfortable knot and makes the knot more resistant to being cut by the knot. Cut the required length of thread and thread it on the needle using the ends together and knot. Wrap the thread at the back and around your left hand and holding the end in your right hand draw the end along the thread in that direction. As you draw the thread, the knot will be drawn down the thread through. Finally, draw the thread between your fingers to remove excess knot.

**Thread, Knot, Knot, Knot, Knot, Knot, Knot** Threaded knot is a knot that is used to hold a knot in the middle of thread. It is the knot with a lighter. It is a knot that is used with a lighter. It is a knot that is used with a lighter and holding it down. Then hold the lighter in your dominant hand and the thread in your nondominant hand with the knot in the middle of the thread. Draw the thread in your dominant hand against your dominant hand and with your right hand draw the thread up toward the knot of the knot. Watch how the thread when it begins to twist slightly. The thread should not twist or make a dark straight knot. If it does, try again — but don't bring the knot in close to the knot.

## Seed

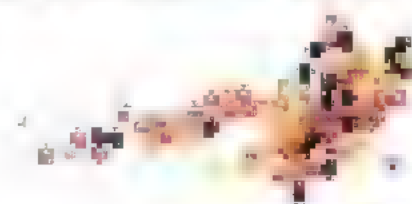
Use seed and seedling, flower heads for seed or the thread in the knot. Seed heads are round and have thicker walls than smaller heads. I prefer heads



1. Photo heads are the best for seed



2. Photo heads are the best for seed



3. Photo heads are the best for seed

the 19th century, I discovered Japanese and Chinese because they are more uniform and have larger books than American-made Chinese books, which were only for the Chinese, and made by non-Chinese companies. The Shinko Company makes Delian and the Sanyo Company makes Fujiwara and Akiba. Akiba are noted for their near perfect uniformity.

### Knitting Headband

I am not an experienced knitter, so I may have described you as not having knitting tools. If you are new to knitting, you are very, unfortunately, that way too. I held my work between the thumb and forefinger on my left hand, and with the working, front wrapped yarn on forefinger and held in place with my middle finger. I held the tail with my index finger. As I work with my right (dominant) hand, I move my thumb back slightly to square the work. This implied directions to untwist the tension and to work on which hand the strand is sitting. For work when I work with my right, the purl stitch and casting back, that fourth and for square stitch, right to left.





## FLOWER PARTS AND LEAVES

### STAMEN

#### Materials

- 5 cylindrical beads (Stamen: longways, or #12)
- 20 cm 120° seed beads
- 2 pieces of 120° seed beads

Thread a needle with one 120° bead of single strand and create a base row with six seed beads (3 beads left and 3 beads left, according to the instructions for each bead). Then four rows in pairs (all 12 strands and depending on the size of the flower, add more rows, column of beads) to a row of six.

Add a strand of single with one 120° seed beads, 1 row 5 (1 120° and 1 row 120°) then, dropping the last one 120° go back through all base beads and pass the 12 beads of the base column 12 times up through the new 12 beads in the base and repeat this step 12 more column of beads in the base.

Join the ends of the base row and sew the stamen to the flower center or, if the flower will have a stem, sew the end of the stem row with thread and place the stamen to the side (Figure 2b).



Figure 1



Figure 2

## MOLECULAR STAINING

## Materials and Methods

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

2015-2016 season of 1 day camp

[illegible]

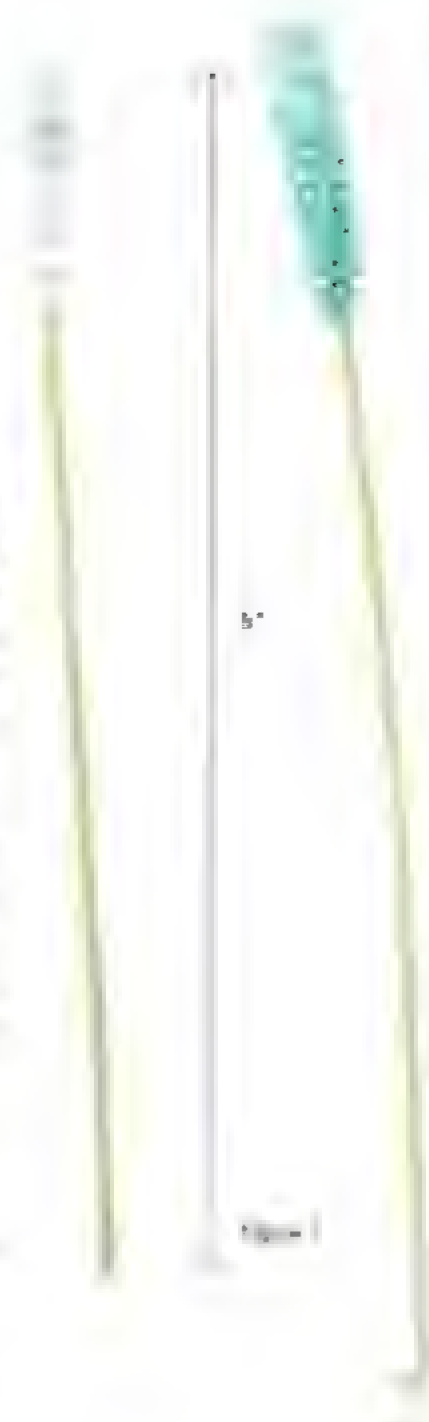
Figure 1

For a detailed description of the procedure for the filament extrusion, see Table 1. The filament produced in both extruders and subsequently drawn to the required length by drawing 10 times at the draw ratio of 1.5 and at the same time being cooled by water. The extrusion of the filament was a hot-water process, namely 150 °C. The filament was cooled at various stages of length and width. For the filament drawing, water was cooled and was recycled into the filament extruder so that in both the extrusion phase (Figure 1).

Stretch a strip of wool bands to the bottom of the trap. From these bands work upward, piece after piece toward the top, increasing, as necessary, by adding 2 bands in place of 1. When you reach the top, begin to decrease by taking up the pairs of bands with one hand at first, then two at a time through the eyes of 4 bands, and pulling up toward the top. Know the correct and exact in the last. (See *People Speak* Series on page 336.)

**"From Sunset April onwards  
I'm yours, Mr. Brown."**

## • 13.441 Tutor





## ROUND BOWED STAHN

### Materials

- One dyed red flower button size
- Feet of brown thread - enough to make button
- Size 11" and 14" seed beads

Form the button with thread according to the general instructions in the book. The button is placed in the center of the button and work from one side to the other so that the beads lie on that side. Then work around the edge of the button. Figure 1 is the first round. It is to add a size 11" seed bead and a size 14" seed bead and go back to the center and into the next. The button is then the edge of the first round. It is to add a size 11" seed bead and a size 14" seed bead and go back to the center and into the next. The button is then the edge of the first round.

## STAHN FROM ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Remove the stahns from an artificial flower and make a stahns from the thread of the flower. The thread is used to make a stahns from the thread of the flower.

## BEADED STAHN

These stahns are made from a piece of wire and 12 beads. The beads are size 11" and 14". Begin with a ring of 12 beads and work with a needle and thread. The thread is used to make a stahns from the thread of the flower. The thread is used to make a stahns from the thread of the flower.

## CALYX

1. Cut out a pattern and attach 2 beads to lower part of each of the 2 lines. (See the 1st bead on the 2 lines also for the next step.)

### Materials

2. 4 mm 11° seed beads in 2 species colors

3. Sew a needle with 17-22 11° and 11 single thread string on a 1 thread and form a point (Fig. 1).

4. Make the first row. Pick up 1 bead and go into it and through the bead to the right of the line and through the next 2 beads to the left (Fig. 2). Make the next points as you go around but on the last row go through each 1 bead to the left and then through the first bead of the first point (Fig. 3).

5. Add 1 bead and go into the top bead of the first point and 1 bead and go through the top bead of the point again from right to left. Add 1 bead and go through the 2nd bead of the point. Go through the top bead of the next point then go to the next row. Repeat this step for more rows ending by going through the first bead of the first point in row 2, then through the 2 beads above it.

6. Add 1 bead, go into the top bead of the point in row 3. Continue with adding beads to each point as before, but add 1 bead between each spoke and go into the first bead of the Row 2 point (Fig. 4). Keep this straight so the piece forms a cup.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

## FLAT CALYX

1. Thread a needle with 1 m (39 3/8") length thread, and 6 beads, and tie in a ring leaving a T (7.5 cm) tail (Figure 1).

Figure 1

### Materials

3 g (0.11 oz) seed beads



### Creating Flat Calyx

Step 1: Thread a needle with 1 m (39 3/8") length thread, and 6 beads, and tie in a ring leaving a T (7.5 cm) tail (Figure 1).

Step 2: Add 4 beads and go into the next bead. Do not skip a bead. Repeat four more times, go through the first bead of the row (Figure 2). Going through the first bead is the "turner up" which puts the needle in the proper position to begin the next row.

Step 3: Add 4 beads and go into the next bead (also in Row 2) (Figure 3). Repeat four more times, go through the first 4 beads of the last row or 4 added in this row (Figure 4).

Step 4: Add 4 beads, threaded through the next bead (also threaded into the middle bead of the next row or 4 added in the previous row) (Figure 5). Repeat this way four more times, finish the thread, and remove the tail.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



## Larger Flat Cakes

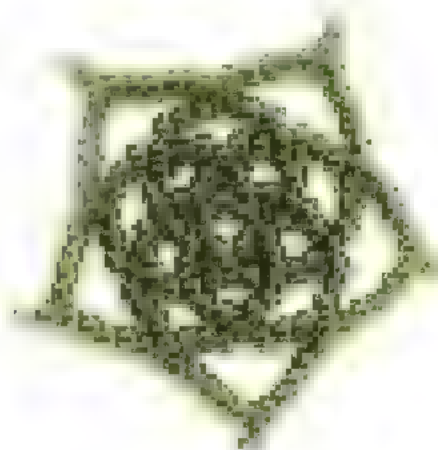
Next I have told you how to make Flat Cakes.

Now I will explain how to make the middle head of the first set of 3 added in the previous row. Repeat this same thing. Go through the first 4 heads of the first set of 5 added in this row.

Now I will explain how to make the middle head of the next set of 5 added in the previous row. Repeat this same thing. Go through the first 4 heads of the first set of 7 added in this row.

Now I will explain how to make the first to last head. Add 7 heads. Go into the middle head of the first set of 7 added in the previous row. Repeat this step four more times. You are done and welcome to the next.

"Nature is painting for us,  
day after day, pictures of  
different beauty."  
—John Ruskin



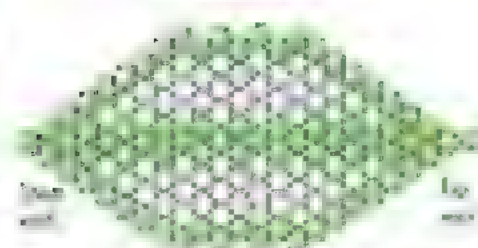
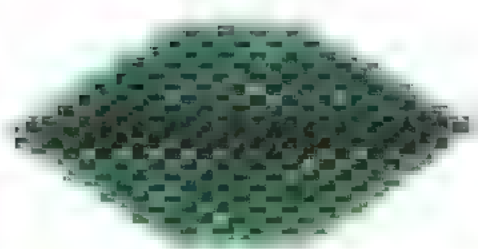


Figure 0: Beads in the center line. Beads in the center line are the same color as the beads in the center line.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

## OVAL PETALS OR LEAVES

In making the loop, one side of the center open and then the other side. You can make them flowers with long petals or leaf shapes formed with seed or colored beads and green beads. As you will see, they may be made in many ways and may be numerous round narrow tapered many types of petals and leaves.

### Materials

One 1/2 lb. bag of beads, one 1/2 lb. bag of seed beads, one 1/2 lb. bag of green beads.

Thread a needle with 1/2 lb. of 1/2 lb. of seed beads and 1/2 lb. of green beads. On the end of the thread, the bead will be fast to the work, leaving a 1/2 lb. of seed beads (Figure 1). To form the open, string on 25 more beads (Figure 2). The last bead is green and is left for the loop with an even number of beads (10 or 12) back through the green bead (Figure 3). Leaving the 1/2 lb. of seed beads (Figure 4).

Work green beads around the green bead as shown. Add 1 bead and go over the second bead along the strand coming from where the green bead is. Add 1 bead. Continue in this manner to the end of the row. End along the last bead (Figure 5). Then work without adding a bead, go into the last bead added.

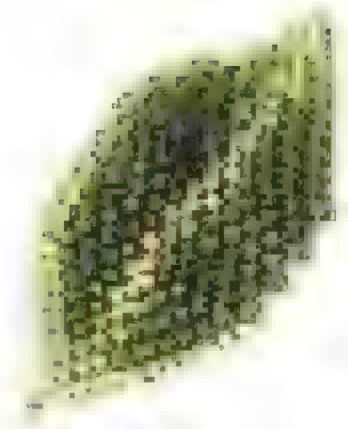
Work back and forth across the row in green beads as described above. At the end of each row, work and without adding a bead, go over the last bead added (Figure 6). This will then be a "chain" starting up" on one side of the leaf for the desired number of rows. Then the thread through the last bead to the end of the open and over the second bead from the stem end on the other side of the open with the thread pointing toward the top end. Work along the open in the same color as the stem. Keep the thread on a wave in the work.

### Leavespinning

To make shaped leaves, use DMC 25 for the spine (first row, turning end), the first row of petals on the first side of the spine, the first and last head of each row, and the last row rows on each side. Use the 11<sup>th</sup> row heads for the rest of the leaf. Use double thread and work with keep tension tight.

### Make

the spine of the leaf and the first row of petals on one side in one color. Use the same color for the first and last head of each row and the last row rows on each side. Work the remaining leaves in a second color. If desired, add 1 or 2 gold-colored beads to the leaf as highlights in leaf middle.



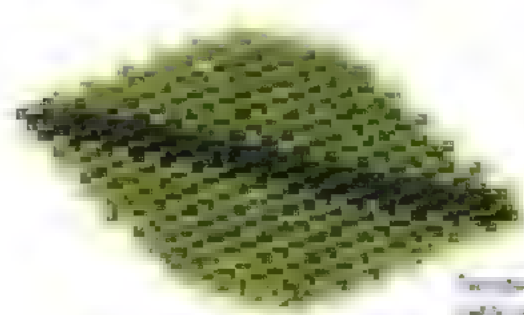
Shaping a leaf

Remember! When making petals, the other than shaped leaves, heads are added with same color. (Don't forget to add gold beads to the leaves.)

**How to make a leaf in various colors.** When you're turning at the end of a row, and before you begin a new row, instead of dropping the head, go around and then going through the last head added, add a new 11<sup>th</sup> row head, and go back through the head just added and the last head added to begin a new row (Figure 1).



Figure 1



Shaping a leaf



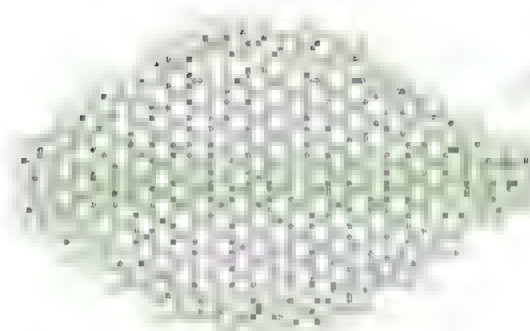


Figure 1

The green dots in the figure  
above represent the leaf's  
structure.

to form a loop. The loop is formed by adding 1 bead loop between every  
other pair around the edge of the leaf (see figure 1) and by adding 1 bead

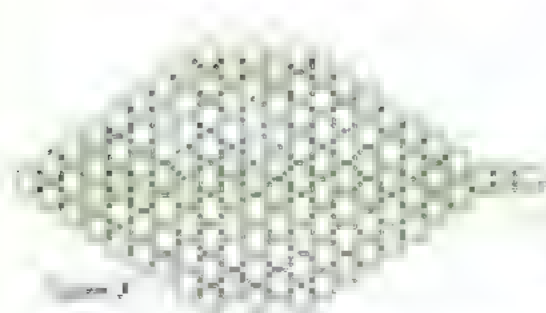


Figure 3

to form a loop. The loop is formed by adding 1 bead loop between every  
other pair around the edge of the leaf (see figure 2) and by adding 1 bead  
loop between every other pair around the edge of the leaf (see figure 3) and by

to form a loop. The loop is formed by adding 1 bead loop between every  
other pair around the edge of the leaf (see figure 3) and by

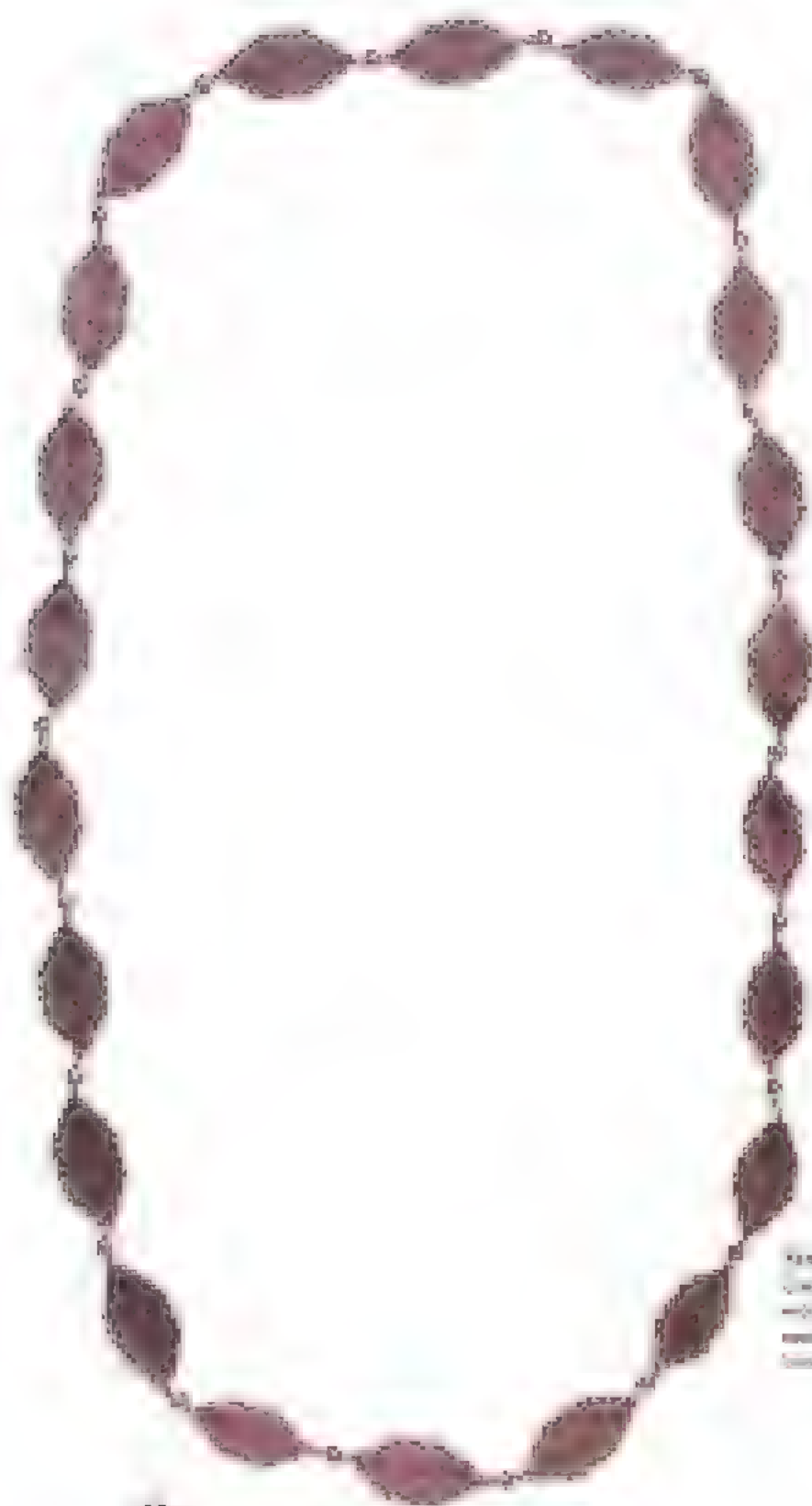
Figure 4

10. **Row 10.** Add beads for the spine row and work back to the beginning. For the next row, increase on every the middle by adding 1 bead instead of 1 skipped in Row 9 to add 3 beads above the 2 for the rest of this side. On the other side of the leaf decrease 1 bead in the middle by skipping a bead. On the next row, add 2 beads which are supported about 1 for the rest row, and then add 2 beads. On the next row, add only 1 bead instead of 2 on the decrease (Figure 6).



11. **Row 11.** Make three or five leaves and join with square which has joining flaps with beads (see page 48) along the lower diagonal (see Figure 7) and to add a square stem (see as described for the Morning Glory on page 41).





**Simply Lustrous**  
This strand of pearls is a  
modern take on a classic  
pearl necklace.



**Purple Flower Wreath**  
A wreath made of purple flowers and green leaves. The flowers are small and five-petaled, with a yellow center. The leaves are small and pointed. The wreath is made of a single branch of the plant, with the flowers and leaves arranged in a circular pattern.



## LONG THIN LEAF OF RETAIL

Insert the long leaf with a green thread into the hole and make the leaf as long as you need. The green thread is the same as the one used for the long leaf of the retail.

### Materials

2 grey wire beads

Insert the long leaf into the hole of the wire thread. Make a leaf with about 2 beads long and then remove the wire thread as described in the next steps on page 144.

**Step 2:** With thread ending on the left, add 4 beads, then catch the thread between the second and third columns and go back through the last 2 beads (Figure 10). Add 2 beads, then catch the thread between the third and fourth columns of the previous row and go back through the last 2 beads (Figure 2). You have now increased from four columns to three.

**Step 3:** Add 4 beads, then catch the thread between the second and third columns and go back through the last 2 beads (Figure 5). Catch the thread as described in Black Leaf Beads on page 143. You have now decreased to two columns of beads.

**Step 4:** Turn right 90° to square down. Add 2 beads, go down the wire thread in the last row and go through the 2 beads next to them and the



last seed head added (figure 1) to ensure that you used the same in the desired length (usually eight inches) area.

To make the point and 5 heads, slipping the last head onto the through 4 heads and continue down the column (right to the top) the second route, knot the thread and wire in the tail (figure 5).



### Part 4: Linear

When making a linear seed head, you will use the same materials as in the previous section.

The linear seed head is made by using the same materials as the previous section, but the seed heads are arranged in a linear fashion, rather than a circular one.

#### Materials

21 round beads (size 10/0)

15 g of 11" seed heads

Note: To simplify the illustrations, fewer heads are shown than are called for.

Thread a needle with 10/0 and thread through the seed heads in and knot with an overhand knot. Tie on 1 seed head using the back 5 Head Knot (figure 6) instructions for a single head on page 107. • The seed will be 1st of the work. For the main body, string on 20 more seed heads, 1 large, and 1 seed head. Slipping the last seed head string go back through the large and 1 seed head (figure 1).

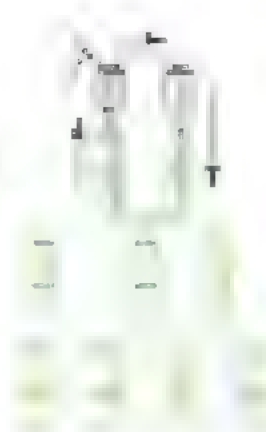


Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

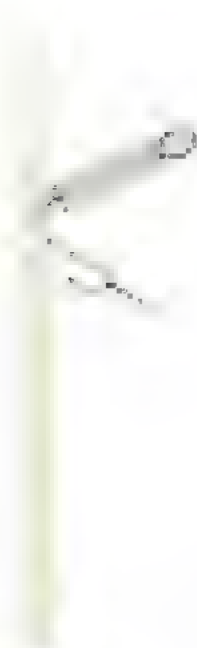


Figure 2



Figure 3

**Step 2:** Add 1 beagle and 1 seed bead, go back through the beagle head and then through the next seed bead up the main strand (Figure 2). Continue to add 1 beagle and 1 seed bead in this manner until there are 4 beagles left on the main strand. Go through 1 seed bead.

### Leaf Edge

Add 4 seed beads and go through the seed bead at the tip of the first beagle head going up the stem. Add 4 seed beads and, skipping the next beagle head (leaving it for the other side), go into the fourth seed bead to work up the stem, connecting every main beagle head (Figure 3).



When the leaf is completed the last beagle head, add 1 beagle and go into the top head of the leaf. Go back at the end of the beagle on the main strand. Then add 4 seed beads and begin connecting the beagle heads on the other side of the leaf. Add 3 seed beads and go into the first beagle head. Then add 2 seed beads and go into the next beagle head. Continue to alternate 1 seed 2 beagle between beagle heads to make the leaf even slightly. When the last row has 4 beagles and go into the very last bead string. Then go through and work on the 121.

### Finishing

Go around and add 1 green pearl to each side right next to the 121. 1 green 1 seed bead can also be used in place of beagle heads.



# **Paint Tree Frame**

A green and yellow parrot is perched on a red ribbon, which is attached to a green tree trunk. The tree trunk is decorated with a small white figure. The entire scene is set within an ornate gold frame.



## LEAF WITH JAGGED EDGE



Figure 21



Figure 22

### Materials

2 grams (1/8 ounce) green thread

Thread a needle with 5-6 ft (1.5-2 m) of single thread.



**Step 1:** Tie on 3 beads and add 3 more (Figure 21).

**Step 2:** Add 1 bead and go into the second bead from where the thread came out. Repeat this step once more (Figure 21).

**Step 3:** Turn the leaf to go into the next bead by adding a bead and going into the second bead in the sequence now. At the end of the row, add 1 bead. Go back through the first bead of the 3-row strand (Figure 21). Continue to do previous steps across the row.

Continuing across back and forth with going back increasing to the above number on the same side until the leaf is the desired length. Join across until there are 4 beads across to reach the first row. To decrease, stop 1 row into strand before the end of the row, add 1 bead, turn and go back through the second bead from the end (Figure 21).

For a more dimensional leaf, make a side row along the bottom edge by backing the leaf slightly to back and stitching in place from the thread end across in the tail.

## NETTED LEAF



### Materials:

1. Leaf, one 10" long leaf

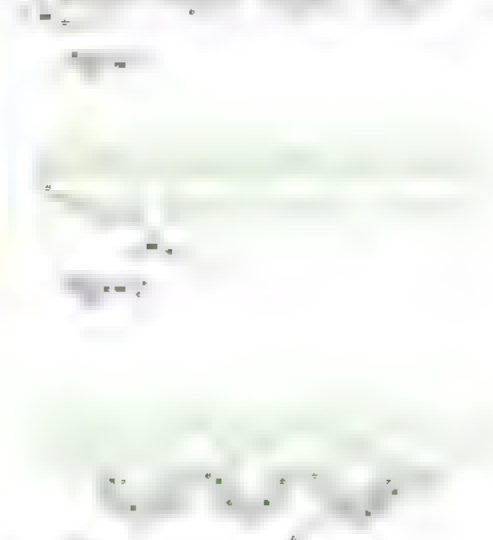
Thread a needle with a red or green or white thread and begin with the end that forms the center of the leaf lengthwise.

1. The first needle leaf having a 5" (10" long) leaf. The head will be in the middle. Sew an 18" needle leaf that a larger leaf begin with a larger needle leaf. Sew the back through the next 10" leaf head. 18" Needle. Then sew into the back of the leaf, sewing somewhere in the middle of the head. "Repeat over" or "three times" to form the thread in turning out of the head on head (Figure 1).

2. If you want to make an 18" needle leaf, turn the needle through the head of the leaf, and the head will be in the middle of the head. Sew the head of the leaf, and the head of the head of the head. "Repeat over" or "three times" to form the thread in turning out of the head on head (Figure 2).

3. When going back and forth until there is only one needle left in the head, then the needle will be in the middle of the head. Sew the head of the leaf, and the head of the head of the head. "Repeat over" or "three times" to form the thread in turning out of the head on head (Figure 3).

## NEEDLE LEAF



## LARGE FLOWERS

---



## WATER LILY

If you are following the pattern given on page 15, you will have completed the 1st step of the 2nd flower. Now you will be adding petals. Sew the petals on the 2nd flower as follows: Lay the petals on the work with the petals facing the right side. Sew the petals on the 2nd flower as follows: Lay the petals on the work with the petals facing the right side. Sew the petals on the 2nd flower as follows: Lay the petals on the work with the petals facing the right side. Sew the petals on the 2nd flower as follows: Lay the petals on the work with the petals facing the right side.

### Materials

1.5 g (1/2 oz) beads

Following the instructions for the 2nd flower on page 15, make the 2nd petals in the following sizes:

- 1st petals with 24 bead spaces and 7 beads sticking up on each side
- 2nd petals with 30 bead spaces and 8 beads sticking up on each side
- 3rd petals with 36 bead spaces and 10 beads sticking up on each side

For each group of six petals along the edge, by separate stitching (see page 10) the beads with a bead outline as shown in Figure 1. Then align the centers of the large and medium petals and join at the center. Add the small set and sew it to the top of the first two. In the center add an 8th Beaded Head (see page 16) made with pale green or yellow beads.

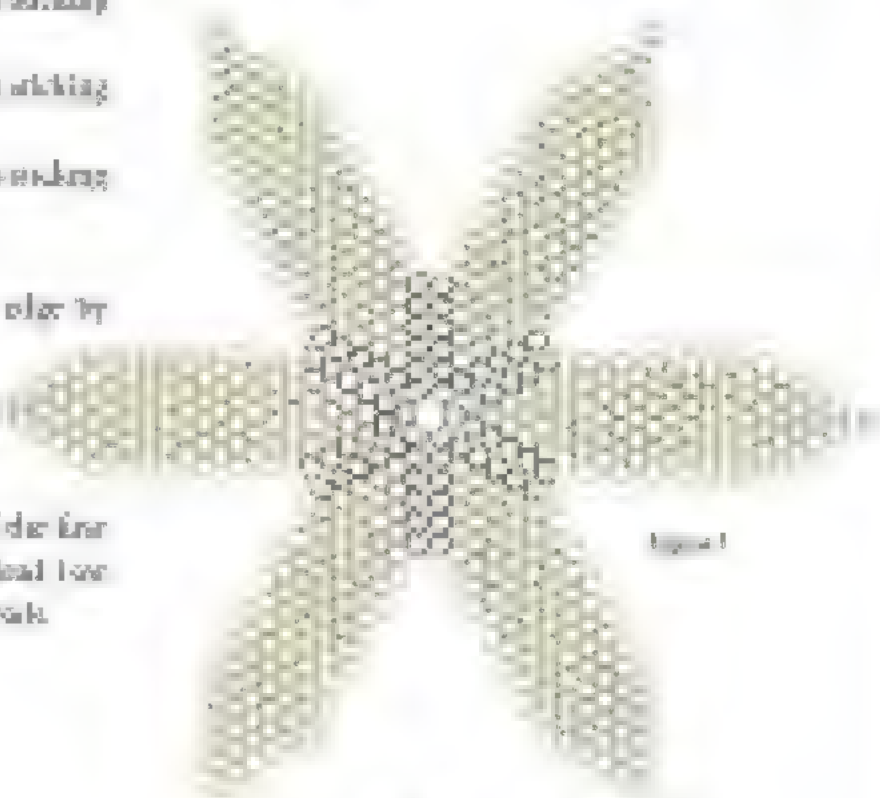


Figure 1

## EASY BEADED BRAC

This bracelet is a great idea for a gift for the new bride, your mother, or a friend. It's a simple design that can be made in a variety of colors. The beads are made of wood and are available in a variety of sizes.

### Materials

One level of 10-12 bead wood or ceramic beads

One 1/2" cord

Thread a needle with 1/2" cord and a bead. Thread the cord through the hole of the first bead and in the working thread right under the bead. Now the thread is under the first bead so it's coming to the top of the hole.

Hold the cord with your thumb and index finger. The cord is now under the first bead and go through the hole of the first bead again from bottom to top. Figure 1 is the first bead of the previous cord. Hold the cord with your thumb and index finger. The cord is now under the first bead of the previous cord, then through the hole of the first bead. Repeat this 10-12 times. Keep the thread and water in the hole.

The finished piece of making this bracelet is the cord and bead. The cord is the cord and the bead is the bead. To prevent slipping, hold the cord in the bottom of the hole and use a needle to the top of the hole. Insert the needle into the hole as the needle comes through.





## STAR FLOWER WITH COPPER PEARL TONE

Learn to make the star flower with copper pearl tone beads. Step 2 of 4.

### Materials

- For a capped flower: 10 glass 12° Miyuki round beads
- For a beaded flower: 10 glass 12° seed beads or 10 tube beads



First we'll make the lower half of the petal, then the upper half.

### Upper Half of Petal

**Step 1:** Thread a needle with 4 or 5 (4) size of thread and knot end. Add 1 bead and then on the end of the thread bring a 12° seed bead on. This bead will be part of the work (Figure 1).

**Step 2:** Add 17 more beads for a total of 18 (Figure 2).

**Step 3:** Go back through the first seed bead (Figure 3).

**Step 4:** Work across each bead across the strand, pick up a bead skip a bead and go into the next bead, and by going into the last bead on strand (Figure 4).

**Step 5:** Turn and without adding a bead, go into the last bead a third time (Figure 5).

**Step 6:** Continue to go back and forth, at the beginning and end of each time turn and add 10 seed beads (seed beads used on previous row).

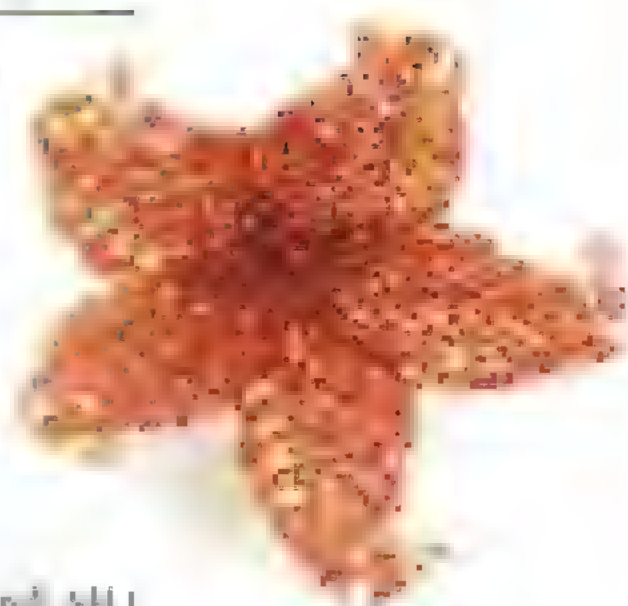




Figure 6

### Upper Half of Petal

Pass the thread through the beads so it is exiting the second bead from the beginning of the row and pointing toward the outer tip of the petal. Work purple beads across the row. After exiting the last bead at the outer tip, add 2 beads and go back through the bead added just before the 2. The 2 new beads are added to build a point at the outer tip. These beads begin to keep the end at the outer end of the petal.



Figure 7

Work back across the row. Up to the next row, increase at the beginning as you did for the lower half of the petal in Figure 6. When you come to the point where the 2 beads were added in the previous row, go through the first of the 2 beads, add 1 bead then go through the second of the 2 beads. Here add 2 beads and go back through the bead nearest to between the 2 beads. Work back across the row. Pass half of right row, go down half of the petals (Figure 7). Proceeding on the opposite end, decrease on the outer end. Make five petals.

### Joining the Petals

Join two petals next to each other until the entire pointing to the center is covered. Decreases as shown in Figure 8. Join two joining the Edges with Square Beads on page 106. For the flowers, use a bead, a banner, or a cluster of beads in the center, or add the banner as shown on page 34.

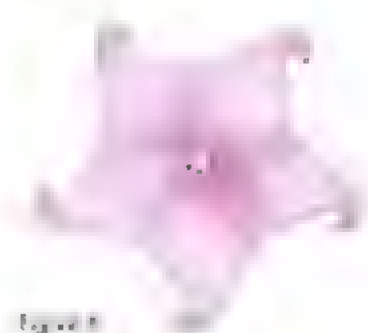


Figure 8

Flower: Red beads and cylinder beads will make a flat flower. To make the flower cup with these beads overlap the petals in rows with them together. Other beads such as flat beads, two-color, short loops, or other more elongated beads may result in a more cup-shaped flower.

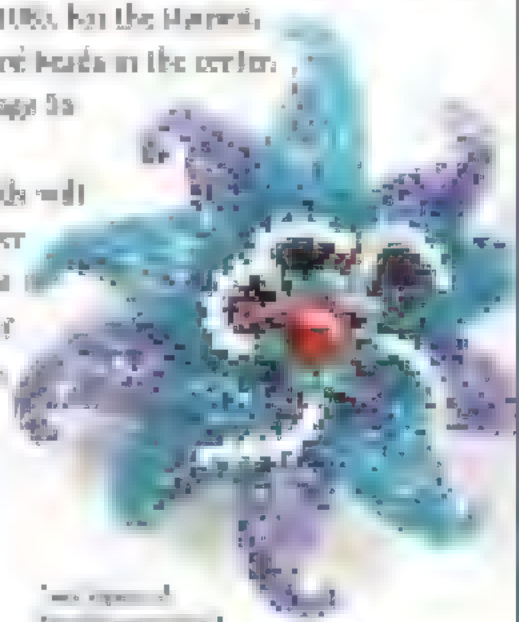
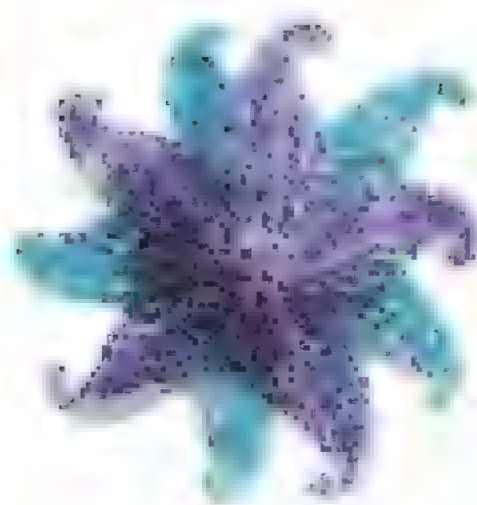


Figure 10

# MULTIPETAL FLOWER

## Materials

- 5/16 inch 11" steel pipe
- 1/4 inch flower rod and bases

## MULTIPETAL FLOWER WITH ROUND PETALS

Insert a needle with 1 of 11/16 inch of thread. Insert ends together, wrap up the tail and cut the knot. Stop, run west end in the center round head to go halfway around the round head. Pass the needle through the round head so that the wire is near the knot, separating the strand between the large round head and the knot, pass the needle between the strand and pull tight (see Figure 1). This is the beginning of a leaf's head knot.

Add 8 seed heads in the manner needed to go halfway around the round head. Pass the needle through the round head from the other end and tight seed heads circle around the round head (Figure 2).

Keep the round head go through the first head over the knot (Figure 3).

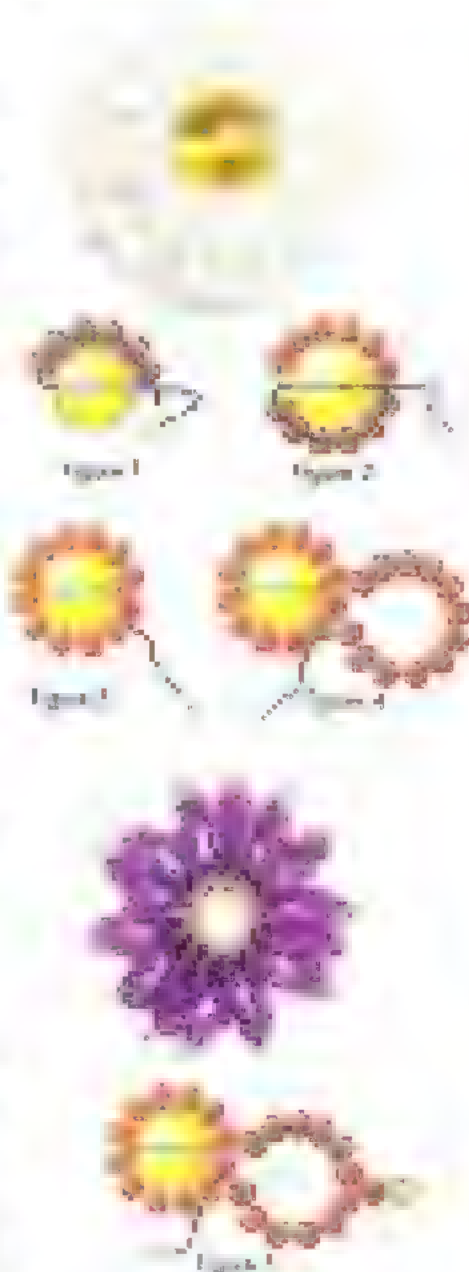
Add 12 seed heads and go forward through the same seed head in the ring again. Put the wire forward in the last part, and through the last seed head in the ring (Figure 4).

Repeat step 4 for each seed head around the round head. Keep the thread and wire in the tail.

## MULTIPETAL FLOWER WITH POINTED PETALS

With an Allen wrench the each point pick up 4 seed heads and go back through the last round head. Add 7 seed heads, go forward through the same seed head in the ring again and then through the last seed head in the ring (Figure 5). Repeat this step around the head. Heads will overlap.

After about 20 minutes, you will have a flower that looks like a real flower. The round head can also be made of wood or plastic.



2011 FLOWERS

1. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以后，  
 2. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以后，  
 3. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以后，  
 4. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以后，  
 5. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以后，  
 6. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以后，  
 7. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以后，  
 8. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以后，  
 9. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以后，  
 10. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以后，

## HUMID FLOWERS WITH LOGS

1000

2000 11 18 11:11 AM

Through its work with the Global Fund on HIV/AIDS, the Center has been in the field, assessing a wide range of HIV-related challenges and issues. The work adds to our knowledge of the role of community leadership in strengthening local-level capacity to respond to emerging HIV-related issues. See Figure 1.

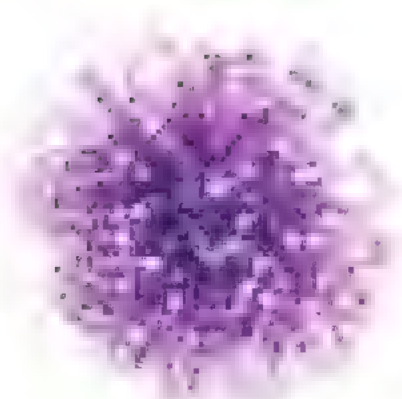
the working thread on the sub-figure 3).

11. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1997, 92, 1013-1027.

...and my friends, the boys through the line (and it goes on and on) heard me go through that I broke in the lot.

The lower rim is thicker on higher order.

**Full text boardings and disembarkations in electronic paper file**



## ROLLED FLOWER WITH POINTED PETALS

### Materials

• 200- to 250-g (7- to 9-oz) length of 100% cotton thread with contrasting beads to make bead strands

1. Thread needle with 20-gauge (1.0 mm) of sewing thread and put 2 seed beads on the needle. Sewing a half-size strand, half-size strand, half-size strand and repeat in the next 20-gauge (1.0 mm) contrasting thread strand. Thread through the next 10 seed beads (Figure 1).

2. Add 1 bead. Go into the second bead on the previous strand, creating a loop where the thread runs a bead (Figure 2).

3. Add 1 bead. Go through the next 2 beads (Figure 3).

4. Add 2 beads to strand and go through the next bead (Figure 4).

5. Add 3 beads to strand, go through the top bead and go back through the next-to-last bead (Figure 5).

Repeat Steps 2-5 until the strip is 4" (10 cm) long.

6. Sew the flower. Fold the strip of beaded strand and stitch together as shown on page 42.





### Sewing the Filled Flowers Together

Even if these flowers are made for an important occasion, the appearance like this method for your first flower, but by other methods of your own.

**Step 1** In your examples, the illustrations, only the 2 bottom beads in the strip are shown.

**Step 2** With 12" of the ends of strip spread, and the first 2 beads at the bottom end of the strip (Figure 1) and use the first pair of beads for the fourth pair of beads by going up through the fourth pair and down through the first pair (Figure 2).

**Step 3** Then by needle up through the next pair of beads, the 2th pair and down through the next pair (Figure 3).

**Step 4** And the strip double then the needle up through the pair of beads on the inner part of the roll that is down to where the thread enters a pair of beads (Figure 4). This go down through the same pair of beads in the outer part of the roll. Repeat this step to the end of the strip.

"If I had but two hours of  
broad, I would and were and  
my business for that would  
find my soul!"  
—The Raven



Figure 1  
Figure 2

## HOW-HOW FLOWER

The flower flower is made with 5 rings of how stars that represent petals. It is colorful.

### Materials

1. 1/2 yard of ribbon



### How to Make

Thread a needle with 1/2 yard of ribbon and tie the ribbon head in the end, leaving a 1/2 inch tail. Tie the head and return in the work.

Add 5 more beads and go back through the ring to first bead (Figure 21)

Add 5 beads and go into the first bead on the string - the first bead (Figure 3)

Add 5 beads and go back through the ring to first bead (Figure 4)

Add 5 beads and go into the middle bead of the two walls of 5 beads and make (Figure 5)

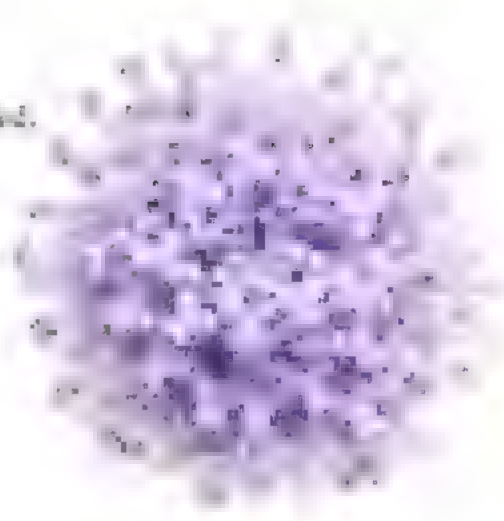




Figure 6: Add 1 thread and pull back through the middle of the head (Figure 6).



Figure 7: Add 1 thread and gather the middle head of the line with 1 or 2 heads (Figure 7).



Figure 8: Repeat Steps 1 through 7 until the flower has 10 petals on each side. Next by adding 1 set of 1 thread after the last point and going into the middle head of the new scabber.

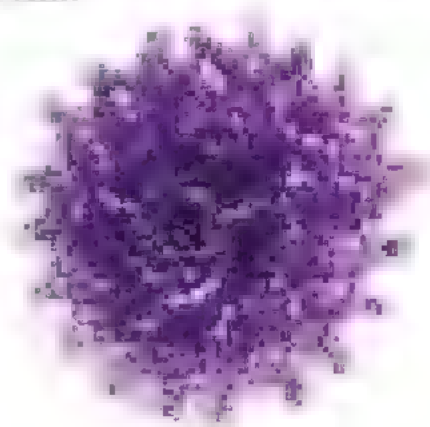


Next by thread between the heads and pass the needle through in the top head on the opposite side. Weave through all 10 top heads on this side. At the end of the loop, pull the thread so the heads are gathered together and together. Knot the thread to hold the petals in place. This will be the bottom of the point part.

Form a ring with the last 5 point heads by going to thread through them 5 times. Hold the petals around the 5 heads and, with the point heads from the center out to the outer edge with space still. The green string head on the outer edge, go through 1 for 10 times. 5 heads on the outer edge (Figure 9) and 50 continue until you reach the end of the strip, keeping the bottom of the roll flat.

Figure 9 and 10 show the ring of 5 heads formed on the bottom of the flower with the strip woven together with a green cord.

"God gave us resources so that we  
might have room to flourish."  
—Jill Austin



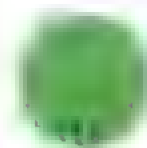
This wreath is a  
 Christmas decoration  
 made of greenery with  
 red, blue, yellow, and  
 orange flowers and  
 white lights. It is a  
 beautiful decoration  
 for your home.



Collage: The Heart of  
A Flower wreath with a  
cluster of colorful flowers  
in the center, and a  
small, red, and yellow flower



# SCOTTISH THISTLE



Base



Stem



Petal

## Materials for Base

4cm round base, cream paper with printed pattern (see page 4)  
1 yd (1 m) seed beads, cream colour, size 11/0

## Materials for Stem

12 yd (11 m) green cord, size 11/0

## Materials for Petals

100 green beads, size 11/0 (see page 4 for pattern)  
1 yd (1 m) green cord, size 11/0

## General Head

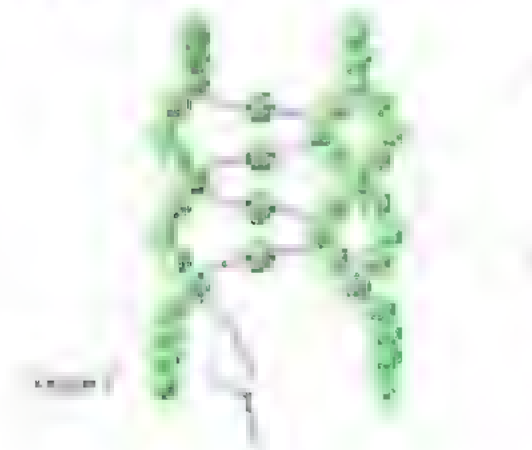
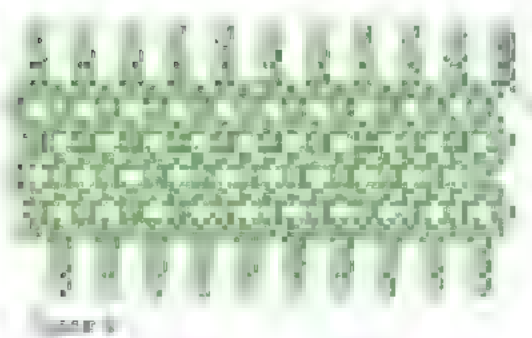
Following the pattern, thread the cord, and a cord of green, with green seed beads, into the ring, and go around the ring of the head and then into the ring, gather the bottom edge, lay it to the head, and gather the top edge. Knot the head and weave in the cord.

1. Thread a needle with 1 yd (1 m) of single thread and thread head to the end, leaving a 3-4" (8-10 cm) tail (Figure 1). The head will be left in the work.

2. Add 10 more beads. Skip the last bead and go through two beads (Figure 2). These 3 beads form a point.

3. Thread the cord, and the green cord, and 10 green seed beads, and then into the head, thread a cord of green, and then into the head. The thread should be in the middle of the head (Figure 3).





Step 1: Add 1 Bead: Slip the first bead and go through two beads (your model Figure 9).

Step 2: Add 1 Bead: Slip the second bead to the first bead and go to the previous step (Figure 10) and add a bead. Slip the last bead and go through two beads (Figure 11).

Step 3: Repeat steps 1, 2, and 3 until there are 10 beads on one side and 10 on the opposite side and have not come out of a point. The red string has now formed a square (the finished bead) (Figure 12).

Step 4: To take up the sides on both sides, hold the ending edge and the beginning edge and bring them around and to each other. Pick up 1 bead for each side and make a knot at the ending on the opposite side. Repeat these steps until the two beads are joined with a knot (Figure 13).

Step 5: Add 4 Beads: Slip the last bead and go through two beads. Add 4 beads. The four beads are on each side. That is, 4 beads between the beads (Figure 14).

Step 6: Pass the thread through the knot on the opposite side, so that the thread is making a knot on the top of the knot. Pass the thread through all the top beads on that side. Pull the thread tight so that the top beads are touching and the four beads are up to the top of all the top beads (your knot) (Figure 15).

Step 7: Pass the thread to the other side of the knot and go through all the top beads. Pull the string tight to the top and bottom, along the hole with the knot in the center of the top. Pull the thread tight to form the knot. Go through all the top beads again. Pass the thread and come to the knot.





### Inner Petals

The inner petals are made of six diamonds of beads with elongated ends (Figure 1). Use thick beads (any size page 11).

Step 1: Insert into the end of the cord of single strand. Make a row with 11 beads tall and 11 beads long, beginning at the outer part of the petal and working toward the inner part, with 1 bead tall beads each row as follows: Row 1: 11 beads across. Row 2: 7 beads across. Row 3: 6 beads across. Row 4: 4 beads across. Row 5: 4 beads across. Row 6: 5 beads across.

Row 1: 11 beads across.

Row 2: 7 beads across.

Row 3: 6 beads across.

Row 4: 4 beads across.

Row 5: 4 beads across.

Row 6: 5 beads across.

Row 7: 4 beads across and the single bead in the center with the cord.

At the outer part of the petal, pass the cord up so it forms the first bead of the base row. Continue with 1 bead tall bead each row.

Row 8: Add 1 bead each to the second loop, back the cord, beginning with strand 1, work across the row so it is not picked up the last loop (working edge downward). The Row 8 ends with two beads and 1 loop back to go back in the cord.

Use the six petals with square cord along the sides of the inner part of the petal row (page 10). Use the triangles along to the six petals by working seven strands through through in the center, then through 1 bead in the center, and hang up to the inside of the cord. Add the corner (see page 10). Add a wrap (see page 11).





## CLUSTER FLOWERS

These flowers are made with a single piece of fabric. They are made by cutting out a single piece of fabric and sewing it together.

### Materials

1/2 yard of fabric

Make a pyramid-shaped petal with a spine about 1/2 inch (about 30 spine heads) long and with the same end that turned at pointed (see Oval Petal or Leaves, Variation 1). To make the spine go flat, during decrease on this end by three rows on each side. Continue with the decrease and increase about 1 inch by 1 inch there. 11

Wrap the petal around a ball of yarn and sew to the back along the bottom row.

## CLUSTER FLOWERS

Cluster flowers such as those can be made with a pattern. Make a petal (see page 11) and fold it with the spine heads down. Sew the ends of a petal to a ball of yarn by putting the petal on it. For example, when you begin, you will be sewing one end of the spine, then add a row of 10 and one (1) and then the back through the row 10 and then one more row of 10 in the center. And then around the spine row by row. Figure 11. After making the first row, you can then sew the back through the back marked 1. Then add one more row of 10 and one more row of 10 and then the back through the back marked 2 and continue sewing up the spine.

## Abstract

**Abstract**

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Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair and views the target through a video camera. The target is a light source that is controlled by a computer. The subject's hand is positioned on a horizontal surface. The distance between the hand and the target is 10 cm. The target is a light source that is controlled by a computer. The subject's hand is positioned on a horizontal surface. The distance between the hand and the target is 10 cm.

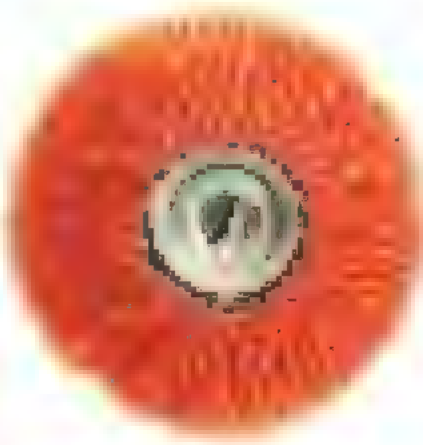
1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

- **Long Run:** Real Output Returns to the Long Run Equilibrium (LRP) level.
- **Short Run:** Real Output can deviate from the LRP level.

1999). The 1999 model was developed to estimate the 1997-1998 season's impact, using data from the 1997-1998 season. The 1999 model was developed to estimate the 1997-1998 season's impact, using data from the 1997-1998 season.

Robert C. Smith

Cover the bottom with beach fabric. Thread a spoke with 1 cut end of single strand. Anchor the thread to the fabric. Using the cotton cord bungee, tie small strands of bunge around the bottom edge of the fabric to achieve fabric tension across the bottom of the bottom, about every 10-15 inches. Leave the top end of bunge loose, leaving the rest of bunge and cotton cord. Pull the thread up over, close to the top strand and make another strand around of bunge (Figure 1).



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to connect the back beads to the center of the basket. Connect the back ends of 2 beads to the top of the basket. Connect the other end of the back ends of the basket.

#### Notes

With the basket beads, connect 1 bead with 1 bead, 1 bead with 1 bead, and so on. Work the back ends of the basket beads to the center of the basket. Connect the back ends of the basket beads to the center of the basket. Connect the back ends of the basket beads to the center of the basket. Connect the back ends of the basket beads to the center of the basket.



row 1

- Row 1: Work 1 bead into each corner, only at the beginning of the row.
- Row 2: Increase in every second loop (two beads in each loop).
- Row 3: Increase in every fourth loop.
- Row 4: Increase in every second loop.
- Row 5: Work 1 bead in every loop (beginning).

#### Connecting Strips to Flower Center

Working from the bottom edge of the basket, the center of the basket, connect the back ends of the basket beads to the center of the basket. Connect the back ends of the basket beads to the center of the basket. Connect the back ends of the basket beads to the center of the basket. Connect the back ends of the basket beads to the center of the basket. Connect the back ends of the basket beads to the center of the basket.

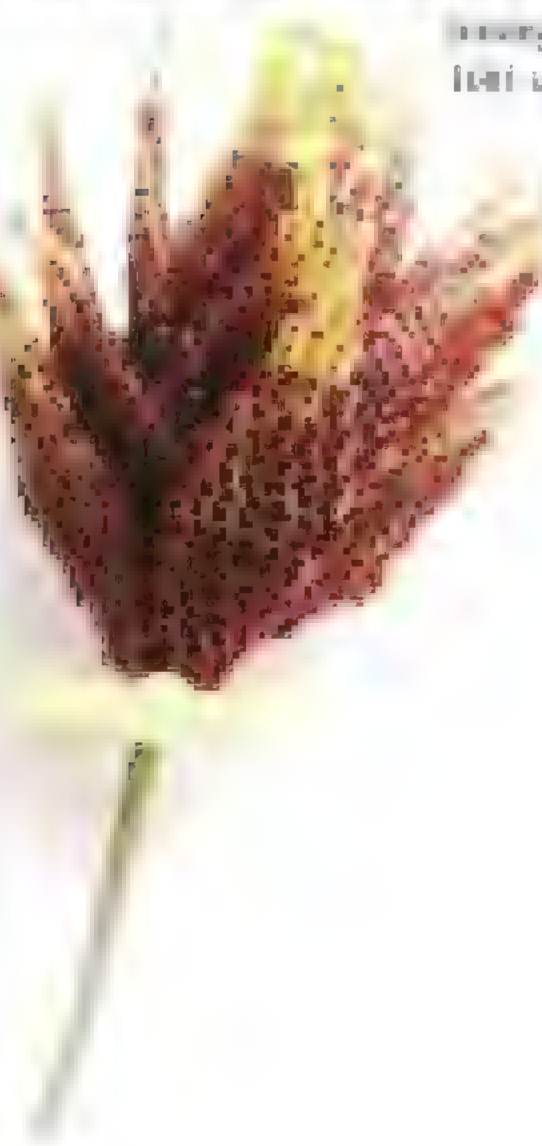
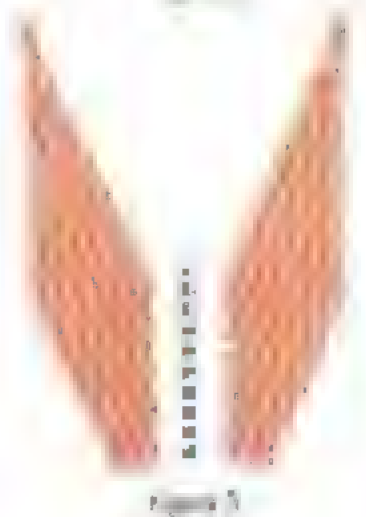
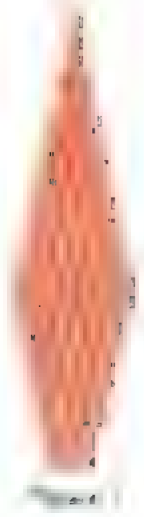
## BRIDGES

### Materials

10 g recycled newspaper (yellow-brown) or 30 g of any other  
well-absorbent absorbent material (e.g. cotton wool).

Make paper flowers and stems according to the pictures on pages 1 and 2 and push  
them through the paper (Fig. 1) into the petals with square sticks as indicated (see  
making bridges with paper boats on page 10) so they form a tightly curved strip.

Make a shallow stem. Slit the  
paper (Fig. 1) and wrap the strip of petals  
around the stem, beginning  
about halfway up and wrapping  
downward, tucking it to the stem  
every 4-5 cm. Bring the outer  
ends of a strip and tuck them to the  
center of the flower (Figures 1-3).





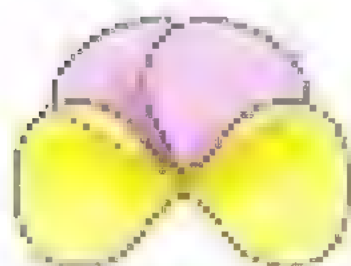






and the length of the study period. The study period was 15 years, but there were 13 years of data, due to missing data in the first 2 years.

Il est en principe possible de mesurer la capacité d'absorption d'un matériau par rapport à la surface active. Il suffit de mesurer la surface active et la capacité d'absorption.

[illegible]

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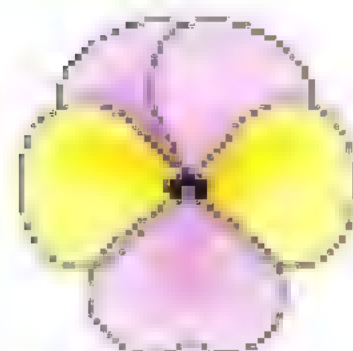
## Learning Objectives

[www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb)

See table panels to back, panels to identify (Figure 2)

19. *Yes, I am going to buy a new car, but I will wait until I have saved up enough money.*

Optimal results likely depend on whether there is a substantial gap in the price points of your 10 brands, suggesting that there may be the best of the bunch.



Two red flowers made of grapes. The flower on the left has a yellow center, while the one on the right has a dark center. Both are made of several red grapes arranged in a circular pattern.

2 flowers made with 100 of  
the most famous grapes in  
the world and your imagination

## SPRING CLOTH

For the flower, you will need a large piece of cloth that is at least 12" wide and 12" long. You will also need a piece of cloth that is at least 12" wide and 12" long. You will also need a piece of cloth that is at least 12" wide and 12" long. You will also need a piece of cloth that is at least 12" wide and 12" long.

### Materials:

2 1/2 yards of fabric (12" wide, 12" long)

2 1/2 yards of fabric (12" wide, 12" long)

2 1/2 yards of fabric (12" wide, 12" long)

For the flower, you will need a large piece of cloth that is at least 12" wide and 12" long. You will also need a piece of cloth that is at least 12" wide and 12" long. You will also need a piece of cloth that is at least 12" wide and 12" long. You will also need a piece of cloth that is at least 12" wide and 12" long.

Thread a needle with 30 yd of 100 weight single strand

knitting (12" wide, 12" long) and that will be used to make a large

flower. You will need 2 (12" wide, 12" long) and that will be used to make a large flower. You will need 2 (12" wide, 12" long) and that will be used to make a large flower.

Step 1: Take the needle and go you are working

Step 2: Take the needle and go you are working

Step 3: Take the needle and go you are working

Step 4: Take the needle and go you are working

Step 5: Take the needle and go you are working

Step 6: Take the needle and go you are working

Step 7: Take the needle and go you are working

Step 8: Take the needle and go you are working

Step 9: Take the needle and go you are working

Step 10: Take the needle and go you are working



Figure 1

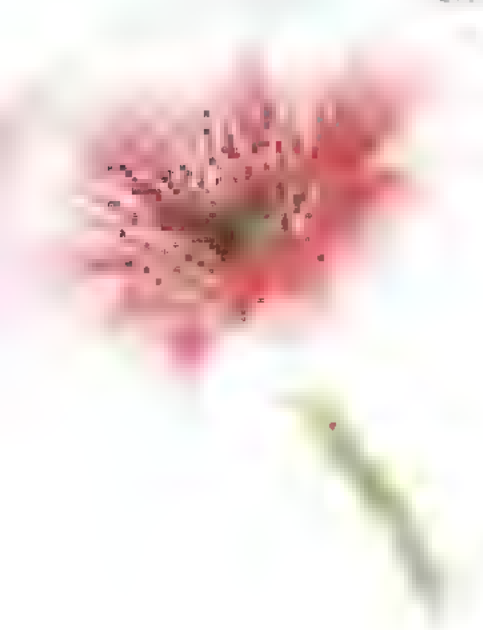




Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

Loop up through the last 4 leads to come to the top 4 leads and loop the new loop up and going back up through the first 4 leads complete—five stacks across the row.

**Row 5:** Increase with green leads with 4 leads across the first loop and go back up through stack above first 4 leads two loops and two stacks across the last loop—going with pattern Figure 5. Row 5 complete—six stacks across the row.

**Row 6:** Repeat with increasing four green to come to the top 4 leads. The color pattern is shown in Figure 6. Add leads as follows:

Lead 1 lead 2 and 3 to green, lead 4 to green, lead 5 lead 6 loop and go back up through last 4 leads.

Lead 7 lead 8 and 9 to green, lead 10 loop and go back up.

Lead 11, 12, 13, 14, green, lead 15 loop and go back up.

Lead 16, 17 and 18 to green, lead 19 to green, lead 20 loop and go back up.

Lead 21, 22, 23 and 24 to green, lead 25 loop and go back up.

Lead 26, 27 and 28 to green, lead 29 loop and go back up.

Between lead 29 and 30 to green, lead 31 loop the same loop and go back up. Row 6 complete—eight stacks across the row.

**Row 7:** Increase by one color loop across the row using only Color A—seven stacks.

**Row 8:** Increase by one color loop across the row using loop transition from Color A to Color B following the pattern in Figure 7. Repeat the pattern from Color A up to lead 11. Between lead 11 to lead 20, the pattern is the same loop and go back up through the pattern. Row 8 complete—nine stacks across the row.

**Row 9:** Continue to increase by one color loop across the row using only Color B—overlap three stacks.

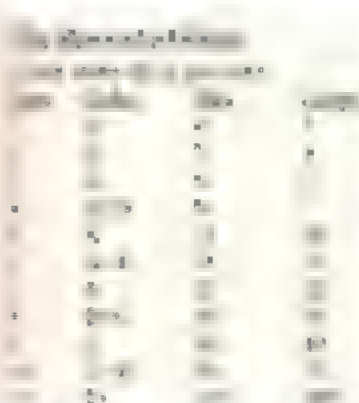
**Row 10:** Increase across the row by one color loop and transition from Color B to Color C—three four stacks.

**Row 11:** Increase by one color loop across the row using only Color C—five stacks.

**Row 12:** Increase across the row by one color loop and transition from Color C to Color D—seven four stacks.

[illegible]

10. Add edge bands that finish the sides and cover the edges of the top and bottom of the case board. Lay out the edge band on the work surface. Peel up a band about 10 in. long and glue it up through the board. Peel up a band and glue it to the next edge. The edge band covers the case board. The finished case looks like a box. Seal between the board and band by rolling the roller.



10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

There's a month with the 10" (45.5 mm) and 1.5" (38 mm) left from the sum of the others.

Step 1. Add a beak and, slipping the knot loop, catch the thread between the two widely spaced of beak (obviously). Cut beak threads the last 2 beads (Figure 7).

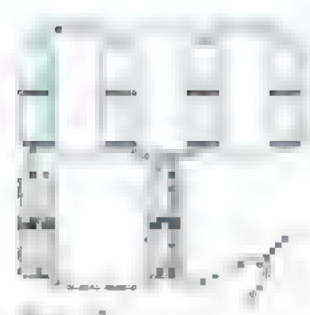
Add 1 head and work the short between  
 1 space for 1 row then work 1 row 1 row

2. Then the node  $u$  and  $v$  have both outgoing the first heap-edges to the second heap-edge, the second and third edges of  $u$  have the same label as the second and third edges of  $v$  (Figure 5).

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 ISBN 0 865 46200 0

...the ... ..

Keep your finger on the pulse of the latest long-term weather trends. From the big picture to the nitty-gritty details, our forecasting experts will explain how it comes out!



16 254 7



6



## LITTLE FA ORCHIDS

[illegible][illegible]

... ..

... ..

... ..

## Discussion

“האנשים האלה לא יודעים מה הם עושים”

Any person who is 17 or older must have a valid driver's license to operate a motor vehicle on public roads.

2000

\* *As the program, it says, is a "one-time" effort, it will be done in a hurry.*

### Statistical Analysis

Trinidad's corals with 1 to 2 cm long, upright, rounded, fringing table corals, which extend to within 10 cm of the water surface and form a banding in all the fringing table corals. Sponges of the type found with the corals form a 10 cm wide band just inside the fringing table corals, but not over 10 cm wide, decreasing to the beginning and end of each new branching structure at the beginning of each new vertical band. These are 10 cm wide, 10 cm high and 10 cm thick in the new band. The thickness of the band is 10 cm. (See Frick South Pacific, page 104.)

Use the measuring ball thread the ball in the middle. Hook each into a ball. Roll the string up in the beginning and end of each row until you are ready to begin the row that is four stitches across. Finish the measuring row with 1 ball under and one from 1 ball (1) the last row. Add one ball as you look on the side (1) the previous row.

## Global Data Analysis

Glue a ruler with 1 in. (2.5 cm) edge toward the spine, and glue the bottom line of the first photo at *Lower Image* on page 24. Trim the ruler to 24 inches long. The center line is Color 2 on the 18-inch ruler, and the 12-inch edge of paper should be on the edge. Complete this page assembly with books on Color 6 and following the instructions for the *Booked Page Unit* on page 24. Add a ruler with wood block to Color 6.



### Cross-Stacked Center (new) Petal (Page 1)

Thread a needle with 20- to 225-cm single strand and work the petal in back stitch with center beads in Color 1, beginning at the center point of the circle (the bottom of the graph). Note that Rows 3 and 6 have an extra bead at the beginning and end of each row for the joining edge. Rows 1 and 4 skip edge lengths on beads. Rows 2 and 5 have centers in the middle of the row (Figure 21).

- Row 1: 2 bead stacks—3 beads across
- Row 2: 1 bead stack—4 beads across
- Row 3: 3 bead stacks, increase beginning\* and end\*\*—5 beads across
- Row 4: 5 bead stacks—6 beads across
- Row 5: 8 bead stacks—8 beads across
- Row 6: 2 bead stacks, decrease beginning and end—10 beads across
- Row 7: 8 bead stacks—11 beads across
- Row 8: 8 bead stacks—12 beads across
- Row 9: 8 bead stacks—11 beads across
- Row 10: 7 bead stacks—10 beads across
- Row 11: 2 bead stacks—13 beads across
- Row 12: 2 bead stacks—14 beads across
- Row 13: 2 bead stacks—15 beads across
- Row 14: 2 bead stacks—12 beads across
- Row 15: 2 bead stacks—11 beads across
- Row 16: 2 bead stacks—10 beads across
- Row 17: 2 bead stacks, decrease each end—8 beads across
- Row 18: 2 bead stacks, decrease each end—6 beads across
- Row 19: 2 bead stacks—5 beads across

\*For Separate Edge Extension below

\*\*For Joining Edge Extension on page 64

For separate edge extension:

1. 1 bead stack of beads plus the thread under the first second bead, and go back up the last stack (Figure 22).

2. Join the first stack and decrease each end of beads (Figure 23).

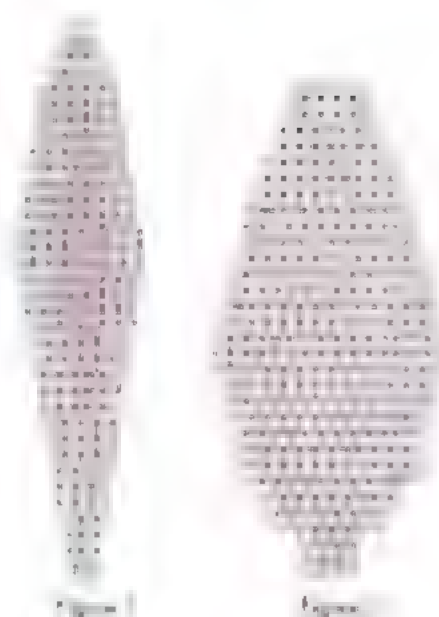


Figure 1

Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4





Figure 56



Figure 57



Figure 58

Push down through the second mark in the row and go through the third mark (Figure 56).

#### Finishing the petals

Push another needle, with a fine red or blue thread, through the hole at the top of the last head (Figure 57).

Add one mark of thread, and the thread at the bottom of the petal comes out and then go back up through the last mark (Figure 58).

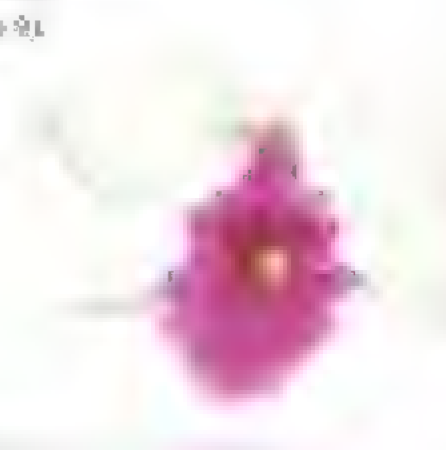
#### Finishing the leaves

For leaves 17, 18 and 19 with square stitch, follow a similar technique, using edge with Square and Leaf page 138, continuing with the same thread and making note not to use page 138, and 4 head beads around the last open edge so they form a ruffle. Use 10 head beads in leaves. Varnish them with ruffled edge on page 24.1

#### Assembly

Join the leaves, eyes to the Hatched Oval Petal with square stitch when they are ready, join, attaching the petals as shown in Figure 59. Do not include the ruffle in the joined edge.

With the top of the petals at the center of the leaves, join the Center Upper Center Petal to the top, starting through and between heads until it is secure. To form the mandorla: With thread exiting the same center, add 7 cylinder beads, a garnet pearl and a seed bead, then go back through the pearl and the cylinder beads. Bring thread to the wrong side, knot it, and secure in the end (Figure 59).





**Necklace**  
A necklace of red and yellow beads with a large, ornate floral pendant. The necklace is made of small, round beads in shades of red and yellow, interspersed with small green beads. The pendant is a large, ornate flower with a yellow center, green leaves, and a red outline.

How to Use the Hat  
to Make the Most of Your  
to the World of Fashion







100

the 1960s, it is important to say that the long-term effects of the war on the economy have been positive. The economy has grown steadily since the end of the war, and the standard of living has improved. The government has been successful in maintaining a low level of inflation, and the unemployment rate has remained low. The economy has also been able to maintain a high level of productivity, and the government has been successful in maintaining a high level of social security. The economy has also been able to maintain a high level of social security, and the government has been successful in maintaining a high level of social security.

## History

<sup>1</sup> The data are available at <http://www.fishbase.org>.

reduction in the proportion of the population that will be  
employed.

Personal records were 11' 9" and 11' 10" for single and double hand, but I've found the end of the tunnel during a 24' one in the last 4 years or so. This hand will be fun in the work.

2. **المادة 2** من القانون رقم 11 لسنة 2011.

Hold the head steady and go back through the tooth socket, using the thumb and index finger to pull the wire across the nose. (If the wire sticks, a little head, wig a head, and go through it head, wig a head, wig a head.)

Use 1 pound and 1 1/2 pound, turn and go until the bag has cooled to room temperature, then seal the bag with a rubber band. Label it.

Add 2 more cells and we can the last head added to the process.  
Now, there are two more process objects (Figure 5)







Figure 5



Figure 6

Figure 7  
Diagram 7  
Diagram 8

Figure 7

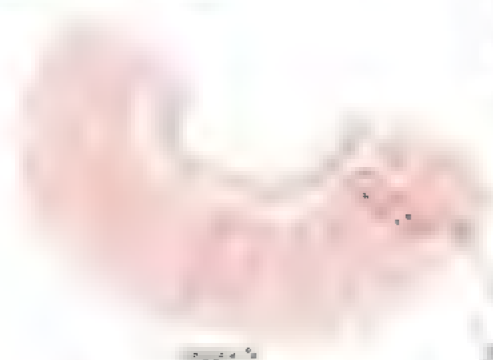


Figure 8



Figure 9

Step 1: Fold the fabric in half and pin it to the top board of the quilt frame. Then, fold the fabric in half again and pin it to the top board.

Step 2: Fold the fabric in half and pin it to the top board of the quilt frame. Then, fold the fabric in half again and pin it to the top board.

Step 3: Fold the fabric in half and pin it to the top board of the quilt frame. Then, fold the fabric in half again and pin it to the top board.

Step 4: Fold the fabric in half and pin it to the top board of the quilt frame. Then, fold the fabric in half again and pin it to the top board.

### Finishing the Row

Thread a needle with 100% cotton thread and insert it into the center of the first row of fabric along the bottom. The needle below the 10 beads will now be referred to as the "gathering needle" and the 10 beads will be referred to as the "gathering beads" (Figure 10). Run the thread through the gathering beads along the bottom edge toward the top center. Pull tight to the point where the thread is now between the beads. Knot the thread between beads to secure the gather.

For the piece in front of you with the gathering beads and thread, you will be working toward the right. To form the center of the row, fold the right vertical edge to the 90 so it forms a tube about 1" in width in diameter. It is important to do this now because if you don't, you'll have the piece together where the vertical edge beads in the step to form the center tube and then run the thread back down toward the gathering beads (run through 2 and 10) gathering beads (see Figures 9 and 10).

Now fold the tube just formed with your middle finger on the top of the tube and your thumb on the bottom. The end of the strip should now cover the top and to the left (figure 10). Touch the strip with your middle finger on the underside of the nose and moving up toward the strip to the nose (figure 11), now the "gathered" surface is pointing to the nose of another nose in the previous layer of the roll.

**Remember:** "Down" means toward the bottom of the nose and "up" means toward the top.

Now moving end of a gathering band go down until an another band is the lower part of the nose. Then go up through the gathering band to the top (see figure 11). Go through the second gathering band down to the lower part of the nose (figure 12). Repeat to the end of the strip. Always the ending surface is to the previous layer.

Remember you may need to show a gathering band trapping a gathering band inside a nose to have no gaps over a hole or gap in the headwork.

The bottom of the nose should now show a gathered band below a spread of band. If not work, roll back the nose so that a new band down is the nose from the closed and secure in the tail.



Figure 9



Figure 10

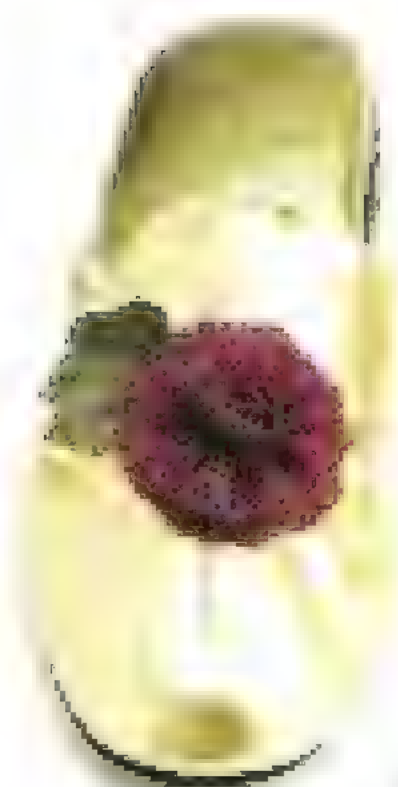


Figure 11





**Collage Pin in Artificial Silk**  
 Flowers in Layered Petals in Layers of  
 Red, over the Gold, Reddish Red



**Red, Silver, Gold**  
 Red, over the Gold, Reddish Red  
 Red, over the Gold, Reddish Red



# WALL FLOWERS



For a truly unique look, try using a mix of different types of flowers and foliage. You can also use a variety of colors and textures to create a truly one-of-a-kind piece. For example, you could use a mix of green, yellow, and purple flowers, or you could use a mix of green, yellow, and pink flowers. The possibilities are endless!

## TINY TIPSIES

These tiny flowers are made with the same technique as the tiny daisies, but the petals are made by stitching tiny rings of beads together, creating the delicate, daisy-like petals of the tiny tipsies.

### Materials

- 1/20 1/4" round beads
- 1/20 1/4" square seed beads
- 1/20 1/4" square seed beads
- 1/20 1/4" square seed beads

Thread a needle with 1/20 1/4" round single strand and 1/20 1/4" square seed beads and tie into a ring (Figure 1).

Add 1 round bead and go into the next bead on the ring. Repeat this step five more times (Figure 2). Each corner bead is the beginning of a new petal (Figure 3).

At the end of the row, start exiting the mesh bead in the beginning ring, pass the needle through the first 3 beads of the first 4-bead set added in row 2 (see Figure 3).

Row 3: Continue with the herringbone stitch as follows: Add 1 bead and go down into the first bead (third bead in the 4-bead set). Then go into the second bead of the next 4-bead set on the ring—the corner bead—going upward (Figure 4). Repeat these two steps five more times. At the end of the row, go through the next corner bead and the bead above it. This is the jump up through 2 beads to begin the next row.



Figure 1



Figure 2

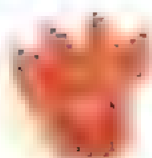


Figure 3



Figure 4





Insert the wire of bead 10 in the bottom of bead 9 and slip through the outer hole and draw through the hole next to it and through into the outer hole of the next hemisphere bead. Repeat five more times. When the work is finished, you have a cap sharp at the end of the wire.

Take bead 10 and bead 11 and thread around it 1 for the hemisphere bead and a 12 for the long green wire bead to outer hole of the next hemisphere bead. Thread so that the edge of the red slightly and makes points on the edge of the petals.

#### Wire

Use 22-gauge wire with 15" (38 cm) long. Put 1 bead on the end and secure it in place by bending the wire around it. Then the wire through the hole in the bottom of the flower to the bead to make. Fold 1 green again to the 17 green seed bead. String on 2" (5 cm) of size 11 green seed beads. Bend along in the bottom of the wire to hold the beads on the wire.

A slightly larger tulip may be made with a beading ring of 8 beads instead of 6 and working round wire and before Row 7 where the petals of the petals are added.



Three Tulips with One  
Ten holes and long the  
flowers are arranged on a  
wire wire



Three Tulips with One  
Ten holes and long the  
flowers are arranged on a  
wire wire



# Young Mrs. Mary Jones

A portrait of mood is captured on the card with a dark border and a light background. The subject is a young woman with dark hair, wearing a dark dress with a white collar. She is seated in a chair, and the background is a soft, out-of-focus green. The portrait is mounted on a light-colored card. Below the portrait is a decorative border featuring several pink roses and green foliage.

## 14 Common Flowers: Magnificent Interlocking Loop Flowers

### CUPPED FLOWER

#### Materials

1 yd (91 cm) blue thread

Thread a needle with 1 yd (91 cm) single thread and follow the directions for some part of the basic loop on page 14 except begin with 10 beads instead of 6.

Add 2 beads to each hemisphere, add and up through the center bead and down through the bead next to it, and add 1 bead (to connect my beads before going into the center bead of the next flower). Just connect them up in the end so the row we go up through the last bead added in the row (figure 14).

To make a point at the top of a petal, add 3 beads (instead of 2) and go down over the next bead of the hemisphere, down then go through the center, top bead of the previous row, up (don't go to the next row) complete rotation.



#### Interlocking Flowers

Interlocking flowers are made by making a row of flowers, passing the string over and under the next row, and so on.

## HETEROMORPH FLOWER WITH BASE DEAD

### Materials

- 4 pieces of paper
- 1 mm (0.04 in) thread

**Step 1.** Thread a small needle with 40 cm (16 in) of paper thread and follow the directions for flower 1-3 of the first loop on page 11, except begin with 10 beads instead of 6.

**Step 2.** Add 7 beads for the heteromorphic calyxes: loop through the center bead and down through the base bead to the end and add 1 bead more. Repeat bead 1 before going into the center bead of the next heteromorphic calyxes. Loop up at the end of each row.

**Step 3.** Insert the base bead in the tube that begins around bead 7 and for the heteromorphic calyxes: loop through the center bead and down through the base bead to the end and add the necessary bead before going into the center bead of the next heteromorphic calyxes. Loop up at the end of the tube, and finish the base bead in place. To bury the base of the base bead, it passed into the hole in the bottom of the tube.

**Step 4.** After 10 rows, increase the number of heteromorphic calyxes from one to three to make the edge flat and

**Step 5.** To make the petals on the end of each row, add 3 beads instead of 1 bead to the center bead of the last green calyxes, then go through the 3 connecting beads of the previous row again before going to the next heteromorphic calyxes. Repeat the thread and weave in the tube.

**Step 6.** Repeat the page 11, step 1, then close it around row 20. The flower must be large, about 10 cm (4 in) wide when pressed and at 10 cm



# THE DRAGON

## Materials

2 g. raw 11" wide fabric

Begin with fabric folded in half lengthwise. Fold the fabric over again and wrong side over 11" wide. On the next row, add the heads as shown in Figure 1. Between each pair of heads that is coming up is follows: Add 4 heads on each side of the next to last head, add 3 heads and pin the next head that is coming up. The piece should now look like a flat oval. Now pin the third back to the second row of 2 heads and work the rows of even course, pretty widely spread from the base (see page 28). For the fourth row, add 2 heads between every 2 heads instead of 3 to make the top edge flat and slightly



Figure 1



Figure 2

## Body

See form for first body on page 26.

A second method of adding the tail is to attach it later to head in the next row. 2 heads placed 10" apart over row and fold it in place as follows: The body is pinned to the side into the fabric so the head is visible. Add a long strip of fabric that is the width of the body and there will



a square to the side and push it to the bottom of the dragon. Add another strip of fabric, glue and wrap the ends with the dragon and the flower is held firmly in place. Add another strip of fabric that is half the tail in place.

## Leaves

See Long Thin leaves on page 28 or purchase artificial leaves and use them.

## HOW TO FOLD

### Materials

5x7 size 17 seed beads

### Start of Round 1 (Fig. 1)

Thread a needle with 1 red and 1 orange thread and add 1 bead and make 1 knot using 1 figure 8 to form a loop (Fig. 1). Insert red and blue beads in loop.

Add 1 bead and go over the red bead (without skipping a bead). Repeat last row twice more. You will have 3 five pointed stars (Fig. 2) through the first round of beads (1 red, 1 orange, 1 blue) as the pattern (each a point of the star) (Figure 3).

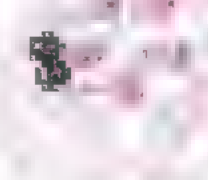
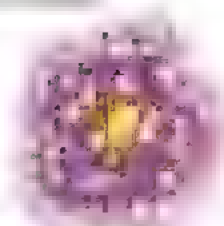
Add 1 bead and go into the red star point (red bead) as the star (each star is a point of the star). go through the first 2 beads of Row 2 (the orange bead and the blue bead) as the point of the star (Figure 4). Push the beads into place so that they form a pointed star.

Add 1 bead and go into the red star point (red bead) as the star (each star is a point of the star).

### Forming the Star

Push the beads through the loop to the center of the flower loop. You will add 1 red bead across the center of each of the 3 stars and 1 blue bead across each star to the star point beads on the top of the flower loop and making a 3 pointed star across around the top of the loop (Figure 5). For adding 1 blue bead across 1 bead loop, start from the previous loop. Thread all the previous colors to not give the loop around the star loop. Make other 2 bead in 1 bead loop.

Add 1 bead across the star. Add 1 bead through the red 1 bead of the star point (red 1 bead) and go into the red star point (red bead) as the star (each star is a point of the star). Add 1 bead across the star loop.





## CRYSTAL STAR FLOWER

### Materials

- 1 mm (1/16 inch) needle
- 1 mm (1/16 inch) thread
- 10-15-20 mm beads

**Step 1:** Thread a needle with 1 pl. (1/16 inch) thread being sure the ends are well. Add 1 mm (1/16 inch) beads and tie the thread a ring (Figure 1).

**Step 2:** Add 1 flower and 1 mm (1/16 inch) bead and go back through the flower (2) through the next bead and so on (Figure 2). Repeat this step four more times. Knot the thread and wear in the tail.

**Embroidered Crystal Star Flower**  
 Purple, Orange, and Yellow flowers are  
 Crystal Star Flowers are made in a diamond  
 shape and are made with 10-15-20 mm  
 and 10-15-20 mm beads and 10-15-20 mm  
 thread.

## STAR FLOWER #1

### Materials

40 size 11 seed beads

Thread a needle with 35" of 100% cotton thread and 5 seed beads and begin string (Figure 1). Go through the first bead (Figure 2).

Step 1: Add 4 beads and go forward through the same ring bead again (Figure 3).

Step 2: Go through the first 2 beads of the set of 4. Add 5 beads. Go through the next 2 beads of the 4 then forward through the same ring bead again and through the next ring bead (Figure 3).

Repeat Steps 2 and 3 four more times.

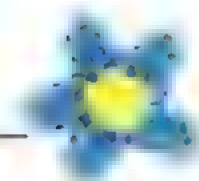


Figure 2



Figure 3

## STAR FLOWER #2

### Materials

40 size 11 seed beads

Thread a needle with 35" of 100% cotton thread and 5 seed beads and begin string (Figure 1). Add 5 beads and go back through the second to last bead. Add 5 beads. Go into the second bead along the ring (Figure 1). Repeat four more times. Knot the thread and weave in the tail.

"For thee the wonder-working  
earth puts forth sweet flowers."  
—Lucrilius



Figure 1



Figure 2



1. **Identify the subject and predicate.**  
 2. **Identify the subject and predicate.**  
 3. **Identify the subject and predicate.**  
 4. **Identify the subject and predicate.**  
 5. **Identify the subject and predicate.**  
 6. **Identify the subject and predicate.**  
 7. **Identify the subject and predicate.**  
 8. **Identify the subject and predicate.**  
 9. **Identify the subject and predicate.**  
 10. **Identify the subject and predicate.**



#### Flowers the Friends

Use a small flowerpot to make this artwork. Use a flowerpot with a small hole in the bottom and fill it with soil. Use the soil to make a small mound of soil. Use the soil to make a small mound of soil. Use the soil to make a small mound of soil.



Use a flowerpot to make this artwork. Use a flowerpot with a small hole in the bottom and fill it with soil. Use the soil to make a small mound of soil. Use the soil to make a small mound of soil. Use the soil to make a small mound of soil.

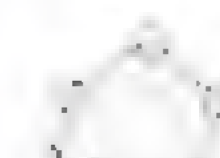


M. J. ...  
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2

## LILIES OF THE VALLEY

**Abstract**

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and the following is the history of the

Get a head start up into the next level. Repeat the first three steps to go to the end of the row, go through the first headband in the row, lay jump up to start a new row, repeat the first three steps up to the next level (Figure 2).

4. Add a finished piece to the row (fold the outside up, then turn the piece over). At the end of each row, go through the two finished rows (Figure 4). Touch the shape and keep the direction so that the work forms a firm shape.

To make the up-right face, cut off 1/2 inch at end of 1 and glue to the horizontal 1/4" working up. Repeat last three steps. Fast the down and square in the end. Add steel reinforcement.

### System and User Load

**Abstracted in:**

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[illegible]



## EIGHT-PETAL FLOWER

Materials: 100% cotton embroidery floss

### Materials:

30g cotton embroidery floss

Embroidery needle

Thread the needle with 1 strand of 3-strand cotton embroidery floss, close to the needle following the instructions for backstitch. Then, then make a long petal tail and return ends using two backstitch. (See page 104.)

### Petal:

Step 1: Add 1 backstitch through the second row of backstitch in the base row, go back through the first row and through the first of the 3 rows back (Figure 1). Then, going to add 1 backstitch with needle and thread, go through back through 2 backstitch and forward through 3 backstitch and the row is 4 backstitch tall including the base row backstitch.

Step 2: Add 3 backstitch go through all the petal backstitch in the row are making a backstitch in the base row, then the thread through the next row in the base row, then return backstitch petal as described in Steps 1 and 2 (Figure 2).

Step 3: Turn the base row back so that the petal from a row goes to the base row to the center of the flower by going through it and through 1 backstitch on the opposite side of the ring, then back through the base row and into 1 backstitch at the beginning of the base row. Sew the thread and return to the tail.

Step 4: Repeat the entire flower 8 times. When finished, return thread to the end and let them dry upside down.

FIN



Figure 1

Figure 2



Finished flower  
in embroidery



## Floral

### Materials

• 1/2 sheet of paper (white)

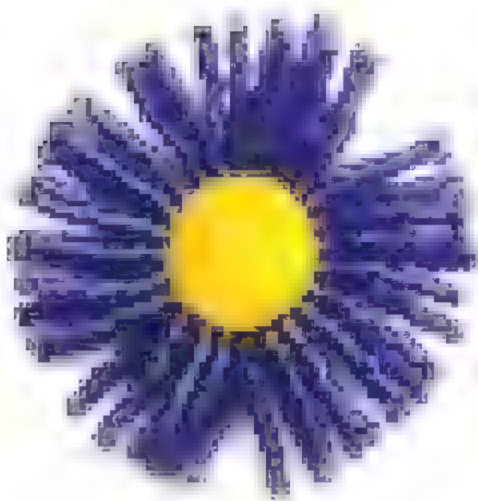
• 1/2 sheet of paper (red)

• 1/2 sheet of paper (yellow)

Follow the directions for the paper plate flower, except make the base one 1/2 inch tall and 1/2 inch long. Make twelve petals as described in Step 1 and glue them in a spiral around petals on the same base. Next, place the green leaves on the previous petals. Cover the bottom with blue, according to the manufacturer's directions. Working from the outside of the flower, cut at the points to the edge of the bottom. Then, the side edge, cutting up to the third step at the bottom of the base. Now, cut the petals around the base from the side of the bottom to the petals. For the petal step and with one petal to complete the flower.



# FLORAL



## Materials:

- 1/2 cup of water
- 1/2 cup of white vinegar
- 1/2 cup of white glue
- 1/2 cup of white paint
- 1/2 cup of white glue

Follow the directions for the Daisy Flower Box (page 171).

## Steps:

1. Mix the water, vinegar, glue, and paint in a bowl. Stir until the mixture is thick and sticky.
2. Dip the flower into the mixture. Turn the flower over and over until it is completely covered. Remove the flower from the mixture and let it dry.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for the remaining flowers. See the Daisy Flower Box (page 171) for more.



1. Mix the water, vinegar, glue, and paint in a bowl. Stir until the mixture is thick and sticky.



Book cover with Popover, Daisies, and Hives  
The design with a concentration on the colors is white, blue, and yellow, as Popover, Daisies, and Hives are the main colors of the book.

# GARDEN CREATURES

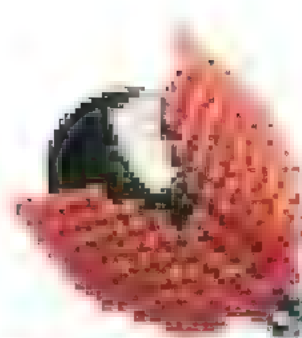
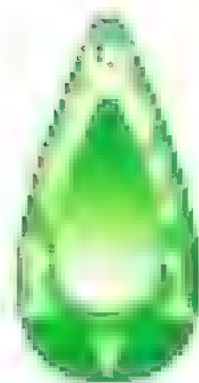


## Materials

### Materials

- 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" clear acrylic block
- 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" clear acrylic block
- 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" clear acrylic block
- 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" clear acrylic block
- 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" clear acrylic block
- 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" clear acrylic block

Using a fine needle, following the instructions in the Oval Pendant lesson on page 22, for a 1/2" x 1/2" pendant head, use 10 beads in the square row, from the wings with square notch along the diagonal edge of one wing, then using 10 beads with square notch notch on edge 10. Now the wing is up and you can the hole in the pendant. I held the wings in place with a drop of glue under each. I bought one 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" clear acrylic block, a pair of beads, a pair of beads.





### working

Join the thread between the back and pass the thread back up through the last stitch of back in Row 1 and 3 so you are ready to begin Row 4 (Figure 4). This results in your working left to right.

Row 4: Add 1 back and catch the first loop. Go back up through the last 1 back (Figure 5). Work three back loops, and remove one in the last loop (Figure 6). There should be six back across Row 5.

Row 5: 1. Continue across Row 5, working one back each back loop, and then 1 back two stitches apart.

Row 6: Add 2 back to the working loop, then go back up through the last 1 back and catch the second loop. Go back up through the last back (Figure 7). Work the back pass looking for the 1st or 2nd back (back loop on page 10). Work seven back stitches and remove one in the last loop, two stitches before.

Row 7: Add 1 back and catch the first loop. Go back up through the last back (work loop back on Row 5) and work one stitch before.

Row 8: Add 2 back and catch the second loop. Go back up through the last back, back the sixth back, back seven back stitches and work one stitch before.

Row 9: Add 1 back and catch the second loop. Go back up through the last back, back the sixth back, go back and work eight back stitches.

Row 10: Add 2 back and catch the second loop. Go back up through the last back, back the sixth back, back eight back stitches and work one stitch before.

Row 11: Add 1 back and catch the second loop. Go back up through the last back, back the sixth back, back nine back stitches. One stitch before.

Row 12: Add 1 back and catch the second loop. Go back up through the last back, back the sixth back, back ten back stitches and work one stitch before the third and seven in the tail.

### Lower Flap (Figure 2, step 2)

For the first row, work one 1st and one 2nd single thread row. The second row requires 2nd and 3rd rows at times so that you have enough thread to do each row of upper and lower wings, and the pickup wings, and all the body and arm area.







Figure 60

**Lower:** Work as for Upper Wing. Now the right side is sewn. Sew the 2 wings with 2 ends of thread and catch the first large loop back up through the last 2 beads. Work as last section—right side is done.

**Upper:** Now begin in the center of one end 1 bead tall, add 2 beads and catch the second loop, run back up through the last loop, back the second loop back straight out and is done.

**Lower:** Add 2 beads and catch the second large loop back up through the last loop, back the second loop and 1st stitch. Knot the thread. The piece is sewn the wings together—this ends the wings.

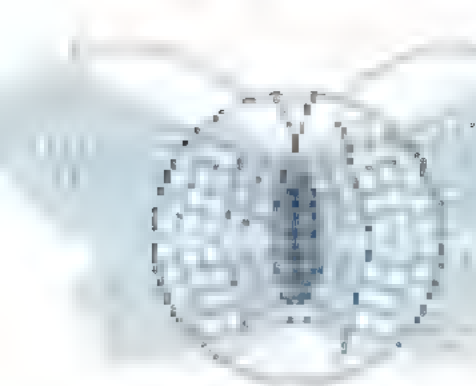


Figure 61

### Joining Upper Wing and Lower Wing

Continue with the thread used for the lower wing. Pass the thread through the beads in that 2nd row of stitches shown in Figure 60. With square stitch, sew from below the Upper wing to three 1st of the Lower Wing, along the side indicated by the dotted line in Figures 61 and 62. See Figure 62 for square stitch and path.

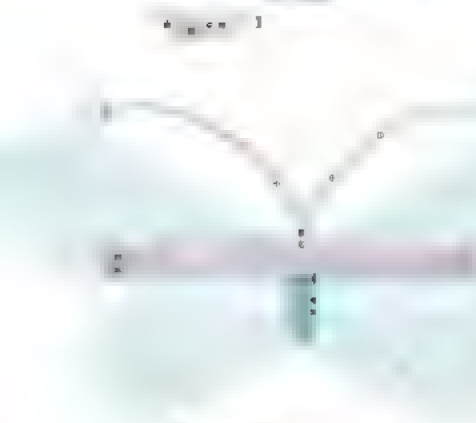


Figure 62

### Join the Feet of Wings

Now the thread is the center bottom of the finished wings as shown in Figure 61. Sew the 2 sets of wings together, adding beads as shown in Figure 63. Fill the gap between the wings.

### Body

Continuing with the thread used to join the wings, now the body, lead to the center of the wings. Go through the body head, catch the thread between the beads above the center of the bottom of the wings, then go back through the body head. Catch the thread at the top of the second row through back through the body head. Continue going back and forth until the body is sewn. Then at the top of the body and make sure to add the intention of



### Between

Insert a 1/4" hole through the middle of the center bead in the center of the hole for the center bead. With a needle and thread, pass the thread through the hole in the center bead from the center bead to the adjacent bead on the opposite side. Thread each end around to form a loop. Continuing with the thread and using the same size the center of the center bead to the thread between the loops from the thread through the hole and into the loops of the adjacent to each adjacent bead as shown (Figure 11).



Figure 11

For a Pin  
Insert a pin back as  
shown in Figure 12 and  
use it as the back of the  
butterfly.



Figure 12



Figure 13: Pin back  
Insert the pin back into the hole  
and use it as the back of the  
butterfly.



## DRAGONFLY WITH A WIRE ARMATURE

With a few simple steps, you can create a dragonfly with a wire armature. The dragonfly is made from a wire armature, which is a thin wire that is shaped into the form of a dragonfly. The dragonfly is then covered with a layer of translucent material, which is then painted to look like a dragonfly. The dragonfly is then placed on a base, which is also made from wire. The dragonfly is then placed on a base, which is also made from wire. The dragonfly is then placed on a base, which is also made from wire.



### Materials

#### For body:

- 1. 1/2 lb. of wire
- 2. 2 feet of 1/4 inch wire (for the legs)
- 3. 1/2 lb. of wire
- 4. 1/2 lb. of wire

#### For eyes:

- 2 feet of black thread, wrapped or black thread
- 1/2 lb. of black thread

#### For wings:

- 1/2 lb. of translucent, drying paper
- 1/2 lb. of translucent, drying paper
- 1/2 lb. of translucent, drying paper
- 1/2 lb. of translucent, drying paper

### Tools

- Wire
- Wire
- Wire

### Body

Insert the narrow end of the paper clip and bend the wider end so it covers the wire to form the head (see figure 1). Insert a piece of tightly rolled paper or cloth tape in the loop formed for the head. Wrap the whole tape and the wire carefully with sewing thread over all the tape with overlap and press the wire. Wrap several layers of thread around the head to form a base for sewing on the eyes.

Thread a needle with a red, green or gold sewing thread, add 6 small beads and an 8-cm-long thread. Cut 60 cm of thread to form the tail end. When the tail end of the thread is about 10 cm in the air, go toward the head, bend the head with movement, somewhat like (see page 104). The most at the end of the head to be inserted into the abdomen. Thread the tail in the needle and work sewing, push into the posterior of the body, drawing, go around around the end of the tail.

### Wings

On a transparent paper, use transparent paper to copy the wings (figure 2). From the wings, cut out following the line of the wings, possible to cut out the side that with an reference, but not following the reference line. Cut out the wings and glue to the body.

### Feet

From thread cutting the head with a needle and cut 14 small beads through the wire to and stick into the head. Add the several and the same way to cut it using small buttons, sew them to the head.



Figure 1

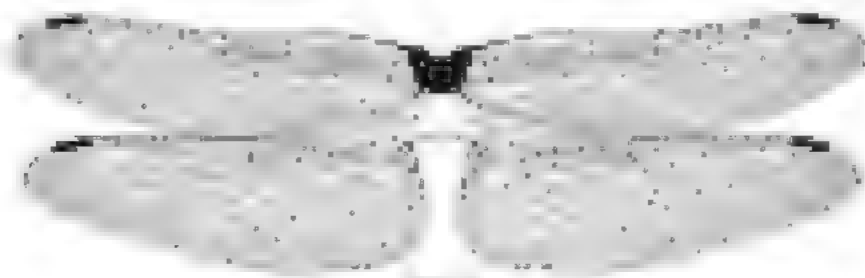


Figure 2

Source: Adapted from Science Museum



### Secure the Wings

When you get all the legs properly secured with the thread around the head, you can do the wings and attach the right wings. Take your thread for the body and under the left wings. In particular, step Go through left wing and 2 back the thread and go through the right wings to have the tail. Cut off the ends. Position the wings if the pupa forms the head. Cover the thread on the top and underneath of the body with a thread by several turns so it can be pulled to keep the wings from slipping along the body.

### Add the Thorax and Tail

With the head prepared as in Step 1, string another piece of wool thread so you have only the end with the little knot. Start from Step 1 and Figure 10, and then go through the legs. The next moving the thread through the wings, they can be done. Add a small head and then go back through the body. Start from the thread through the right wing and then back through the left wing and through the body. Position the pupa then you are up and on the body back. Repeat going through the eyes and body once. Repeat again and, as you do so, attach the thorax. Starting in the thorax by feeding with the thread coming out of the right eye, go through the wing, then back through the left eye. Figure 11. Start the thread between the eyes and body, and have the tail in the body. Cut all exposed thread with clean nail polish or wet to moist cotton.



[illegible]

- Work counter to knee
- Push and pull evenly, don't over exert, don't lean over place
- Keep knees tight
- Lay out beads and label the piles
- Use a food or water container for place

Figure 1

- Page 10 of 13  
 Page 11 of 13  
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 Page 13 of 13  
 Page 14 of 13  
 Page 15 of 13  
 Page 16 of 13  
 Page 17 of 13  
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 Page 19 of 13  
 Page 20 of 13

14. **Answer: D** — The correct answer is D. The correct answer is D.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* on the substrate.

It is important to note that the use of these things together and apart, only the end does to the good and make the good right, that the thread does guide so the strands make together.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

5. Lift the head gently and keep the neck flexed (bent) as you lift the head to the front. Push the part of the neck between the head and headrest to the front and push the head between the arms.

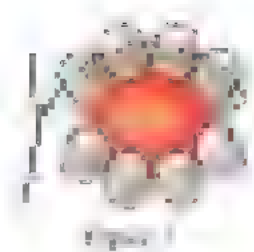
The first thread in the loop will find a black head, go through the loop, and through the first set of 4 black heads.

**Yates** has a PhD from the University of Illinois and holds positions at the University of Illinois, the University of Chicago, and the University of California, Berkeley. He is currently a professor of psychology at the University of Illinois.





**Step 1:** Push the main branch through the side head (the red dot) around to the left.



**Step 2:** Add top front side branch.  
 Add 1 side head. Go through the next 1 side head.  
 Add 1 side head. Go through the next 1 side head and the single side head added at the beginning of this row.



**Step 3:** Add top and front side branch.  
 Go back the top of the structure and use 1 side head and go through the next side head.  
 Add 1 top side head through the next side head. Go through the next side head and the front head (Figure 3).



**Step 4:** Add top front and side.  
 Add top, side 1 side head, 1 top head and 1 side head. Push the branch back against the work. Go back through the top head, front top side head forward then through the next 1 side head.  
 Second top, side 1 top head and 1 side head. Push the branch up against work. Go back through the top head, second top and side forward. Add 1 side head. Go through the front head and the next side head (Figure 4).



**Step 5:** Add additional top back branch.  
 Add 1 side head and go through the next side head.  
 Add 1 side head and go through the next side head and the 1 side head.

**Step 6:** Add Side Branch  
 Add 1 side head. Go through the next 1 side head.  
 Add 1 side head. Go through the next 1 side head and the side head.

**Step 7:** Add Main Top  
 Repeat Steps 1-6 four more times. Done. (Figure 5) (Main Top and Side).

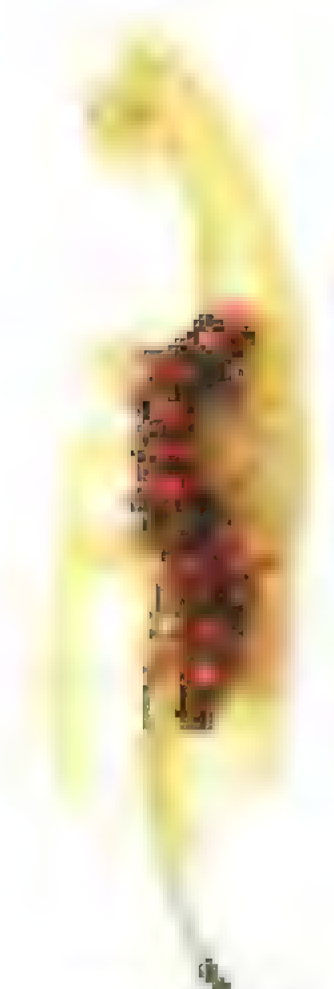


Figure 1: Diagram of the human torso showing the placement of the first 10 needles. The needles are numbered 1 through 10. Needle 1 is at the top of the chest, and Needle 10 is at the bottom of the abdomen.



Figure 2

### Step 9: Body Center

Place the needles in the same as Figure 1, but continue to Step 10

Ask 1 Black needle, Go through the front side head

Ask 1 Black needle, Go through the front side head, Go through the front side head and the back head

Ask 1 Black needle, Go through the front side head, Go through the front side head

Ask 1 Black needle, Go through the front side head and the back side head

Ask 1 Black needle, Go through the front side head

Ask 1 Black needle, Go through the front side head and the 1 Black needle

Ask 1 Black needle, Go through the front 1 Black needle

Ask 1 Black needle, Go through the front 1 Black needle and the side head

### Step 10: Repeat Step 9 nine more

### Step 11: Add Back legs

There are four back legs on each side

Repeat Steps 9-11 four more times

### Step 12: Repeat the Tail End of the Body

Repeat Step 9 four more

### Step 13: Connect to the Tail End of the Body

Ask 2 Black needles, Go through the front side head

Ask 1 Black needle, Go through the front side head and the 1 Black needle

Ask 1 Black needle, Go through the front 1 Black needle

Ask 1 Black needle, Go through the front 1 Black needle and the side head which is at the beginning of this area

### Step 14: Finishing

Ask 1 Black needle, Go through the side head, then for 1 through the side head and side head and through the opposite side head as shown in Figure 1. Now the chest and waist is the tail.



# BEADING BASICS

## BOOM NOTCH

### How To:

A row of beads which may be cut at most beads high by time taken from the location where of beads and by not more than a notch. The thread now makes two stacks of beads will be closed to one loop or round bridge.

**Step 1:** Thread 2 beads onto appropriate thread. String on 4 beads (two stacks) making them into a loop, holding the same with the beads in row exposed and the loop in the bottom (Figure 1).

**Step 2:** Pick up through the stack of beads in the left (Figure 2). Add 2 beads and again go up through the 2 previous beads then down through the new beads (not added) (Figure 3).

**Step 3:** Add 2 beads, go down through the last 2 beads, then up through the 2 new beads (Figure 4).

Repeat Steps 2 and 3 for desired length.

### Repeating fully forming and fly forming

#### Repeating fully forming

Add new stacks of beads and pass the thread from back to front under the loop between the fly and second beads of the previous row, doing so will make the row extend toward the beginning of the new row. Thread to be back up through the last row of beads.

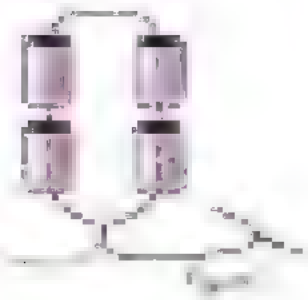


Figure 1

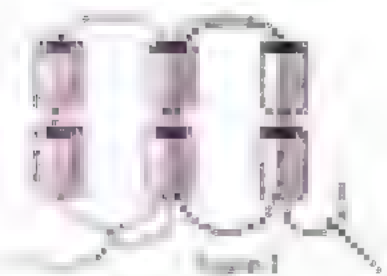


Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

### **Intermediate Loop Diagram**

Two new stacks of beads and pass the thread from back to front under the loop between the second and third beads of the previous row along so will have the new defined figure on the back up through the last stack of beads.

### **Intermediate Loop**

If you're starting a row with a new row after a corner and/or loop the new and loop row should be the stack to make the beads stand straight up then going back up through the last stack, pass the needle down through the second of beads and up again through the second stack (Figure 11).



Figure 11

### **Making the Loop in Row**

With thread entering the top of a bead in the first row, the second row, add 2 beads on two stacks, with 1 loop between 2 beads of the previous row then go back up through the last bead on stack. After this above add 1 bead on stack, with a loop between the beads of the previous row and go back up through the last bead or stack (Figure 12).



Figure 12

### **Middle or End of Row Pattern**

Add a bead on stack for the loop and back up through the same bead again, going under the same loop a second time then back up through the last bead stack. This sequence can also be used at the end of the row (Figure 13).



Figure 13

### **End of Row Pattern**

Add only 1 bead on stack in the last loop.

## PEYOTE STITCH (TUBULAR)



**Step 1:** Thread a needle with 1 yard (91.4 cm) of beaded thread. Add an even number of beads and tie them into a tight loop with a square knot to form a ring (Figure 1). Leave a 4" (10.2 cm) tail.

**Step 2:** Add 1 new bead and pass the needle through the second bead from the first (Figure 2).



**Step 3:** Continue to add 1 new bead and skipping the new bead in the previous row and working from where the thread exited the last bead, pass the needle through the second bead (Figure 3). Pull the thread so that the beads form a tube. When you come out of the new thread bead before the last new 1 bead and go into the first bead added after the ring was tied, you may still be adding several beads to a spiral to create the tube. On the next and subsequent rows you will be filling in the spaces between the beads.

### Increasing

add 3 beads instead of 1 bead between the existing 2 beads

### Decreasing

add 1 bead instead of 3 to skip along spiral and prevent area from widening



LAURENCE HARRIS PHOTOGRAPHY

As the train crosses the railroad bridge along the river, you should be able to see a small creek crossing under the bridge just before the bridge is reached. The creek is the head of your stream. If the bed above is too low, then walk the creek slightly higher and you will find the head of your stream. It is not necessary to put the line into the stream. Just the head is pulling it between your hands and you make the ground.

Swing on the support between the head and give them to swim. If the head is the head support, the support is the head between the head and the head, and give the support between the head. Figure 1. Give the head support. Give the support between the head and the head. The support is the head. Figure 21. Do not let the head the head.

the new Museum has established a large fund to allow visitors to purchase the objects which they find most interesting, and thus to help support the Museum's work in a more effective and direct manner. At the present time, when there is a large

### SENATOR CRYSTALINE PERLA'S TESTIMONY

To find out points that overlap, position an erasable card held in place with your fingers. Mark several numbered points on the card, and then together with a ruler, draw a line as follows. Place the card between the heads of both layers, go through a head to the lower end card, then place the needle between the heads of the top paper layer and go through a head to the lower. (Continue as needed.)



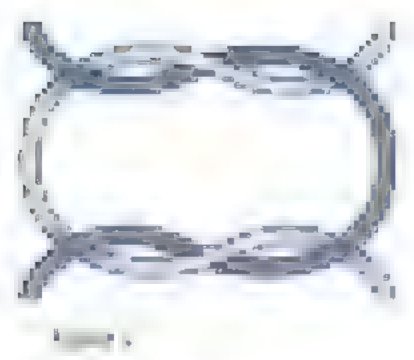
10





### JOINING ENDS WITH SQUARE KNOT

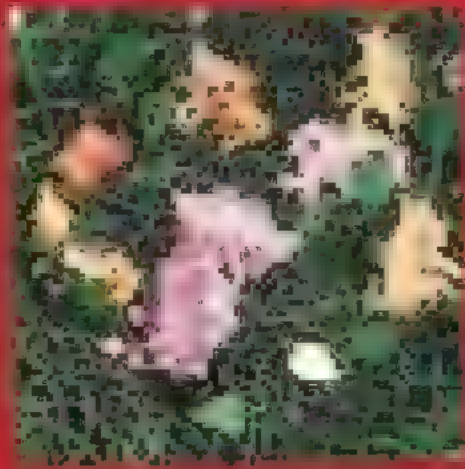
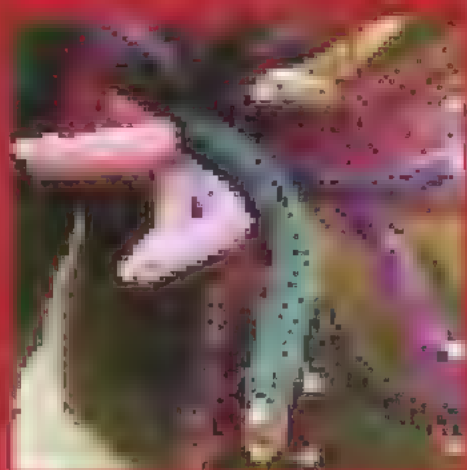
Step 1 of the process is to take long point, end point of the rope and the same end, I mean end, make a peak with square knot as shown in Figure 1. Take the strand make a loop on the first side, go through 1 or 2 loops on the edge of the second point, then through the loop on the first point and you have a knot, along the edge I mean a knot around the edge is made.



### SQUARE KNOT

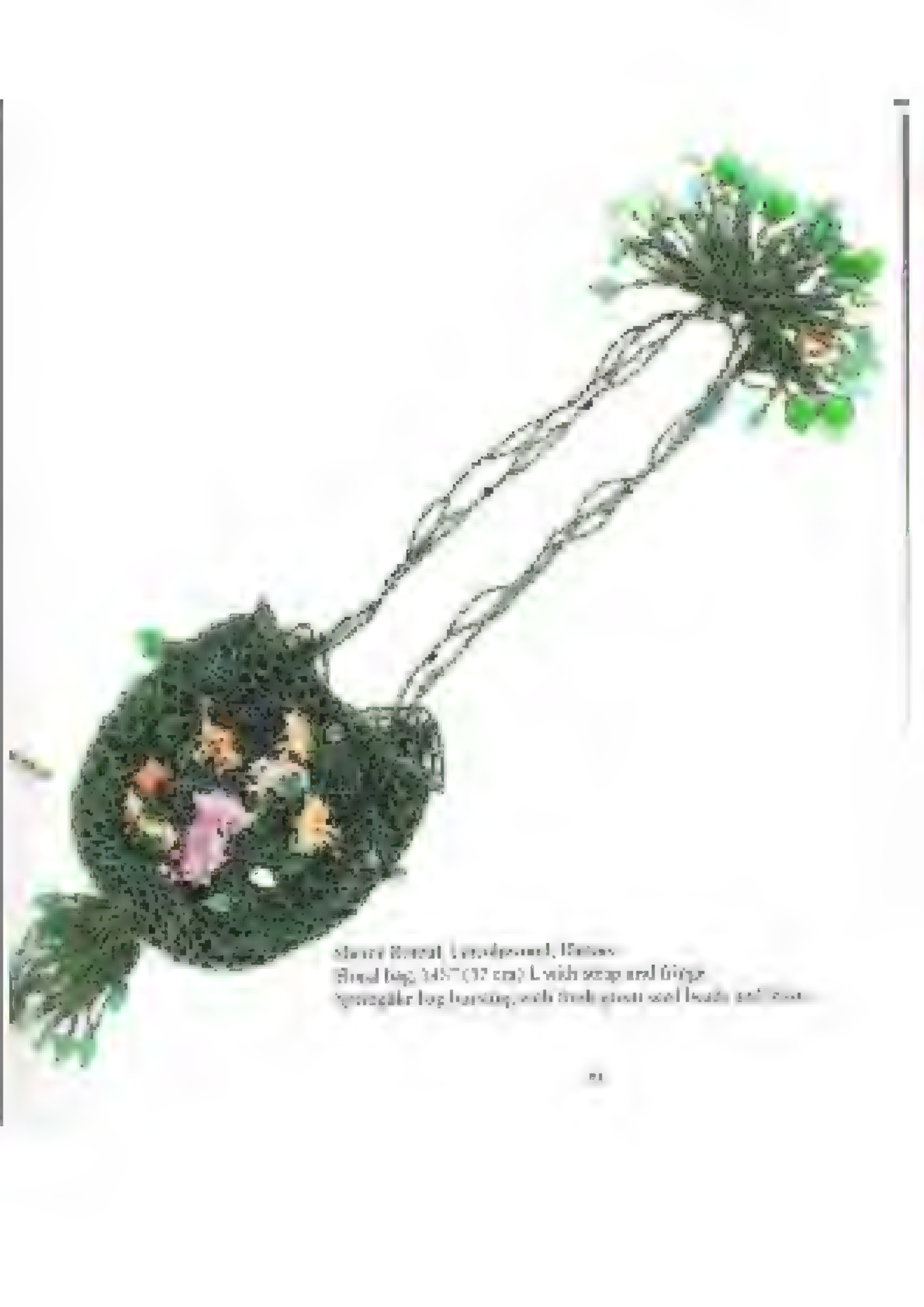
Take the rope 4 square knot make two and two strands, take the strand through both hands so that both strands are making a loop on the same location, bring the right strand over the left strand and pass through the loop. Now the right strand is inside the left strand, the strand on the left over the right strand and pass through the loop.

# A GALLERY OF INSPIRATION





to Lena Wiley, Fair Oaks, California  
Flower samples, plus, 8-10-77 (2) 5-26-5 (1) L  
Seed head bush on single stem.



Mount Mosses, Lycopodium, Hymenophyllum

Floral bag, 3457 (17 cm) L with soap and fringe

Sporelike bag hanging, with fresh green seed heads and roots



1. Rose (Rosa), (Rosa rugosa, R. chinensis)  
A Rose for flower, 1/2 (21 cm) L.  
[fresh, heads] rose with stem and leaves.



Number 1000000. Fabric & Glass  
 Orange Quartz with Jewelry, 7 x 4 1/2  
 111 x 111 cm  
 Gold, brass and amber necklace.

Eliza Z. Parker, West Chester, Pennsylvania  
Asketical Hair Tyle 12"  
1903 and 4.  
Wing and seed head package.





Joyce Bourneau, Chicago, New York, New York.  
Beaded necklace, 1970s, 1980s.  
Seed beads with fringe detail in an antique palette.



John Powers, St. Paul, Minnesota

*Wreath of Summer* When it is 40 Degrees Below Zero. 15 x 17"

20 x 20 cm

Red and blue flowers, including purple

Utaga Field, Atlixpactun, San Mexico.  
Oct. 1917 (1219 and 1)  
Flowers and seed pods and leaves



Shelley Island, Belmont, California  
Oakwood, 30' (76 cm) L; Flower # (20.5 cm) H  
Fert. embellished tree branch.





Diane Fitzgerald, Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
Temp: Many. 8" (20.5 cm) high in vase.  
Seed-head banquet.



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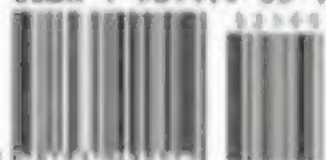
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Here's an exciting exploration of the craft of making flowers with tiny glass beads and thread, weaving these elements together with off-beat stitches to make three-dimensional flowers, leaves, and garden creatures. Beaders and gardeners alike will delight in these bright-as-nature projects.

- Create with a variety of stitches including brick, peyote, netting, herringbone, and right-angle weave
- Beautiful color photos and easy-to-follow instructions will inspire beaders to cultivate their own bouquets and jewelry
- Stroll through a colorful gallery of pieces from well-known bead artists

**DIANE FETTERBUSH** is an internationally recognized bead artist, teacher, and author of *Stitch Beadwork* (Interweave, 2003) and *Beading with Brick Stitch* (Interweave, 2001). She is continually creating new designs for beadwork jewelry at her shop, Beautiful Beads, in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

ISBN 1-931499-55-1



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